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No. 2



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Official Organ of the
AMERICAN NATIONAL LIVE STOCK
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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR



"FREIGHT PAID"

VARIOUS commodities are sold in many ways. Some are sold F.O.B. point of origin, and others with all freight charges paid to destination. The manner of selling is usually the one most advantageous to the seller. That is the reason why some live stock is sold at Denver "Freight Paid to the Missouri River." It has been found that some buyers are willing to pay more on that basis.

After all is said, what the producer is actually interested in is his NET PER HEAD. If he can get a Missouri River price at Denver and avoid the long trek to reach a distant market, even though he may pay the freight to the Missouri River, he is money ahead. And remember: Only a small portion of the sales at Denver are sold with the freight paid to any point except Denver.

The Denver Market prides itself on being able to adjust its selling conditions to NET THE GROWER THE LARGEST AMOUNT.







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THE NATIONAL LIVE STOCK MONTHLY

Volume XV

DENVER, COLORADO, JULY, 1933

Number 2

Root Systems of Grasses

BY HERBERT C. HANSON

North Dakota Agricultural College

THE WAYS OF PLANTS ARE OFTEN MYSTERIOUS. In many cases, when one plant dies and another lives there seems to be no explanation, except "that's the nature of it." Usually this is merely a manner of expressing our ignorance. If we knew more about the root systems of plants, their behavior would be easier to understand.

For example, in Utah, a number of years ago, it was observed that rabbit-bush often died in stands of wheat-grass. If, however, the wheat-grass was overgrazed, then the rabbit-bush flourished. Wheat-grass is excellent for grazing; rabbit-bush is of little value. How could this be explained—a grass, when not overgrazed, killing a shrub? The explanation was not apparent on the surface, but examination of the roots gave the answer immediately. When wheat-grass is growing vigorously, it has numerous roots in the surface soil. These roots absorb the water before it can penetrate to the deeper rabbit-bush roots. Consequently, the shrub dies of thirst. When the wheat-grass is overgrazed, the roots die from starvation. Water can then penetrate to the levels where the roots of rabbit-bush are, and the shrub flourishes.

Brome and Wheat-Grass Compared

Recently the root systems of brome-grass and crested wheat-grass growing in heavy clay soil in North Dakota were compared. Both of these grasses are highly drought-resistant. Crested wheat-grass begins to grow earlier in the season than brome-grass and most other grasses. It was thought that this may be due partly to the nature of the root

system. It was found that the depth to which the roots of each extended was very similar—that is, to the water-table at about 8 feet. But crested wheat-grass had two great advantages over brome-grass: the roots spread out more widely from the crown, and it had about twice as many fine roots. It appears that these features would make it possible for crested wheat-grass to absorb more water from the soil than brome-grass. Crested wheat-grass might stay green longer and produce more forage with less water than brome-grass.

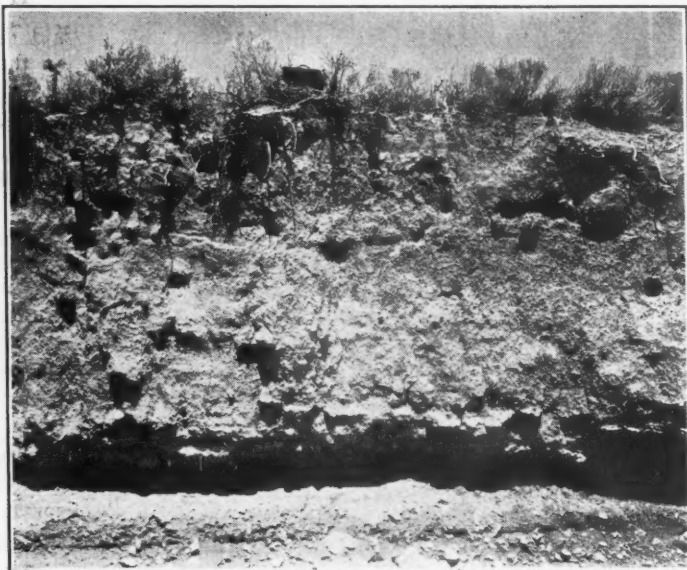
A similar situation has been found in Kansas in the case of sorghum and corn. The number, depth, and spread of fibrous roots are alike in both plants. Sorghum, however, has twice as many secondary roots and only half the leaf area that corn has. These characteristics are important in making sorghum more resistant to drought than corn is.

Root Growth Dependent upon Water

The growth of roots in the soil depends largely upon the amount of water that is available. Roots of most plants do not grow in air-dry soils, nor do they grow in water-logged ones. As a rule, the roots of tall prairie plants extend deeper than those of plains or desert plants.

The roots of tall grasses of the prairies of eastern Nebraska, such as big bluestem and panic-grass, reach depths as great as 8 and 9 feet. Many legumes, mints, roses, and composites will go down as deep as 14 and 16 feet. This is made possible by an annual precipitation which averages 28 to 30 inches in this locality.

On the plains the roots of grasses are mostly confined to the part of the soil that is moistened annually by the decreased precipitation. Roots of grama-grass, buffalo-grass, and the sedges are



ROOTS OF SAGEBRUSH

Penetrating to depth of ten feet in fine sandy loam soil in Laramie River Valley, Colorado. Note white rootlets in shadow at base of bank.

numerous and finely branched in the upper 2 feet. Below this they are scarce, but occasionally some roots will descend into and through the hard-pan as deep as 4 or 5 feet. This indicates that moisture must in wet years penetrate that deep. The roots of the short grasses, such as grama and buffalo-grass, manage by persistent growth to penetrate the hard-pan. When such hard layers are encountered, the roots grow along the top of them until cracks or porous places are found.

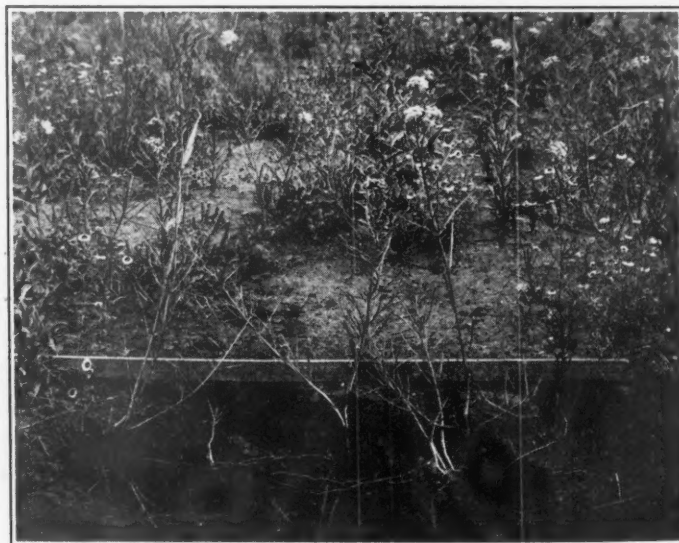
The tough, black roots of nigger-wool are found frequently on roads on the plains, forming small hummocks. They are very resistant to the wearing action of wheels or hoofs. Their dense growth gives much protection to the soil exposed on banks along streams and gullies. The wiry roots of nigger-wool spread out as far as 2.5 feet in the upper 6 inches of soil, and go down as deep as 5 feet. Nigger-wool is a very valuable grazing plant because of its high palatability, and because it begins growth early in the season. It is also resistant to close grazing.

Large areas of mixed tall and short grasses are found in the foothills of the Rockies and in western North Dakota. The soil is moist to a greater depth than in the plains; so the roots descend deeper. The roots of western wheat-grass are found as deep as 5 to 8 feet. The root system of this grass resembles that of cultivated wheat. The roots of grama-grass and buffalo-grass penetrate down to about 5 feet in the mixed prairie.

Sandhill Grasses

In sandhill regions, as in eastern Colorado and western Nebraska, the roots of grasses usually grow down as deep as 7 to 10 feet. By drawing upon moisture to these depths, the sandhill grasses extend their growing season into late summer. Some of these grasses are able to adjust themselves to changing levels of the sand. Blow-out grass is one of the best. When sand is blowing in on it, new roots arise higher and higher on the stem. When sand blows out, it grows deeper. Blow-out grass sends root-stocks 20 to 40 feet or more into the sand. This grass, as well as sand reed-grass, sandhill bluestem, and others, is important in holding the sand in place.

Many of the shrubs in the Great Basin are deeply rooted. Sagebrush and shadscale send roots down to depths of 5 to 11 feet. They are also well provided with branches in the surface layers. Since these shrubs tap a large volume of soil, they are able to grow over a long period in spring and summer. Grasses with shallow roots, as downy brome and some of the fescues and bluegrasses, whose roots penetrate only a foot or two, dry up early in the summer, as soon as the available soil moisture in the top soil is exhausted. Grasses that are more deeply rooted, as bunch wheat-grass, which reaches a depth of about 4 feet, remain green into July. Usually the more deeply rooted a grass is, the more forage



STALKS OF WHORLED MILKWEED CONNECTED BY ROOTSTOCKS

Near Flagstaff, Arizona. Flowers with black centers and white margins are coreopsis.

will it produce and the longer will be the prime grazing season.

The root system of the common service-berry is remarkable. It is irregularly branched, finally reaching a depth of about 8 feet. Some of the roots extend outward as far as 11 feet from the base of the

plant. Other foothill shrubs have large root systems. Mountain mahogany has a maximum depth of over 8 feet, and a spread from the crown of 4 or 5 feet. Joint-fir, or Mormon tea, also reaches depths below 8 feet, but the spread is not over 2 or 3 feet.

Alfalfa Has Deep Penetration

No discussion of roots is complete without mentioning alfalfa. In eastern Nebraska the roots of alfalfa plants at the end of the first summer had penetrated to 6 feet. In Colorado, roots from nine-month-old plants were found as deep as 9 feet. At the end of the second summer the roots were down to 10 to 12 feet. Eventually the roots may go as deep as 20 feet or more. The roots of the mesquite tree in the Southwest has been reported as reaching a depth of about 25 feet. In contrast to these deep root systems are the shallow ones of many cacti. There are usually two kinds of roots in cacti—the anchoring kind, which go downward, and the surface kind, which spread out horizontally in the top soil. In one cactus that was studied, none of the roots were deeper than 3.5 inches. The cactus is equipped for quick absorption of the water as soon as it enters the top soil, and then stores it in the fleshy stems.

Roots help to build up the soil. As they grow through the soil, frequently at the rate of half an inch a day, they separate particles in some places, while in others they crowd them together. They take in oxygen from the soil, and give off carbon dioxide, which unites with water to form carbonic acid. This acid immediately enters into chemical reactions with other soil materials. The roots finally die and decay, thus adding humus to the soil. Insects and worms consume living and dead roots as they burrow through the soil. Bacteria and fungi hasten the decay of dead organisms, plant and animal, in the soil. Some of the mineral salts absorbed from the soil are transported to the above-ground parts. In time much of the substance of ungrazed leaves and stems is returned to the surface layers of the soil. Thus there is a movement of materials from the deeper to the surface layers. All of these processes affect the structure and fertility of the soil, making it more favorable for new roots.

SWITCHING CHARGE ELIMINATED AT ST. PAUL

ELMINATION, ON OR BEFORE AUGUST 24, 1933, OF the switching charge imposed on live stock at the St. Paul market has been ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission in a decision rendered in an action brought by the St. Paul Live Stock Exchange against the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific and other railroads. The saving to be effected, applicable on both interstate and intrastate shipments, will be \$4 per car. Reparation was denied.

OREGON STOCKMEN MEET

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE Cattle and Horse Raisers' Association of Oregon, held at Union on June 2 and 3, had attracted a large and representative crowd of stockmen, and was pronounced a success in every way.

In his annual address, President Herman Oliver told of what the association had done during the past year for the benefit of the industry. A great economic change that will affect everyone is now taking place, he said. Among the favorable factors he recognized a rise in commodity prices, a lowering of interest rates, reduced operating costs, and the new Agricultural Adjustment Act. Never before had there been so great need for a strong organization as now. The report of C. L. Jamison, secretary-treasurer, followed, showing the excellent financial condition of the association. Dr. W. H. Lytle, of Salem, state veterinarian, then gave a talk on "Disease Problems of the State." "Reseeding of Range Land" was discussed by R. G. Johnson, county agent, Canyon City.

After luncheon, Lieutenant Warren W. Yancey, of Baker, a member of the state police force, spoke on live-stock theft prevention. National-forest policies, as they concern the stockman, were presented by Walt L. Dutton, supervisor of the Whitman National Forest. C. C. Colt, vice-president of the First National Bank of Portland, told of the educational problems of the state. Taxation questions were handled by W. G. Snyder, first vice-president of the association, who advocated a sales tax. J. H. Cunningham, district freight agent, Walla Walla, Washington, spoke on railroad matters. The first day's program closed with a meat-cutting demonstration by Professor A. V. Oliver, of the Oregon State Agricultural College, Corvallis. In the evening a series of entertainments, including a boxing contest, were staged for the delectation of the visitors.

At six o'clock the next morning the day's proceedings were initiated with a "buckaroo breakfast." This was followed by a tour of the Union Experiment Station, conducted by D. E. Richards, the superintendent, who lectured on grasses and other forage plants. Then R. L. Clark, of the Live Stock Exchange at North Portland, and Professor E. L. Potter, of the State College, discussed live-stock marketing. N. C. Donaldson, of the Wallowa County Shipping Association, Enterprise, gave figures on the number and cost of stock handled by co-operatives. "Live-Stock Budgets" was the topic of W. E. Williams, manager of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation at Portland. Costs of putting up hay were told by Victor Johnson, county agent, Lakeview. Arthur Geary, rate attorney of Portland, explained proposed changes in railroad rates that will affect all live-stock producers in the Northwest.

In the afternoon, the subject of public-domain legislation was handled by A. A. Smith, of Baker. Professor P. M. Brandt, head of the Department of Animal Industry at the State College, sketched the work of that department. Mac Hoke, of Pendleton, spoke on the proposed sales tax. The value of good breeding in live stock was expounded by Herbert Chandler, vice-president of the American Hereford Breeders' Association. O. M. Plummer, of Portland, manager of the Pacific International Live Stock Exposition and one of the representatives of the American National Live Stock Association on the National Live Stock and Meat Board, described the manifold activities of the latter organization. The last address of the session was given by F. A. Phillips, of Baker, president of the Oregon Wool Growers' Association and former head of the Cattle Raisers' Association. A banquet

Saturday evening, presided over by Mr. Plummer as toastmaster, and a dance at the high-school gymnasium, wound up the program.

The resolutions are summarized below:

- Asking that Civilian Conservation Corps be used to eradicate poisonous plants from ranges;
- Advocating study of new varieties of plants adapted to arid conditions;
- Commending work of State Legislature;
- Favoring liberal loan policy on part of federal land loan banks;
- Demanding that grazing on public domain be regulated;
- Requesting maintenance of present tariffs on live stock and live-stock products, and protection against importation of cheap foreign commodities;
- Commending policies of President Roosevelt;
- Praising work of Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, and asking that branch be maintained at Portland;
- Asking that stockmen take steps to hunt elk during coming open season;
- Lauding activities of live-stock law enforcement officers;
- Expressing appreciation of reduction in grazing fees on national forests and of establishment of new basis in accordance with market value of live stock;
- Petitioning Congress to pass Kleberg bill taxing foreign oils used in manufacture of margarine;
- Commending work of various tax-reduction bodies;
- Indorsing government grading of beef;
- Requesting that forest conservation camps secure their supplies of beef locally wherever possible;
- Favoring principle of sales tax;
- Protesting against parole of convicted live-stock thieves;
- Extending thanks of association to various individuals for activities in developing new methods of handling crops and live stock;
- Asking that American National Live Stock Association state its position regarding lowering of westbound railroad rates on live stock.

Herman Oliver, of John Day, was elected president for the fifth consecutive term. W. G. Snyder, of Paisley, and Wayne Stewart, of Dayville, were re-elected first and second vice-president, respectively. C. L. Jamison, of Canyon City, remains as secretary-treasurer.

The convention voted to go to Lakeview for the 1934 meeting.

THE WYOMING CONVENTION

LARAMIE, ON JUNE 5-7, 1933, WAS HOST TO THE Wyoming Stock Growers' Association, in sixty-first annual convention assembled. An unexpectedly large crowd was in attendance, representing practically every section of the commonwealth, with many delegates from neighboring states. The meeting was a lively and energetic one, and, in spite of the enforced absence of some of the principal speakers on the program, notably Senators Kendrick and Carey, covered the ground of present-day live-stock issues. Of the subjects discussed, taxation and brand-inspection matters perhaps received the largest share of the attention. A banquet and dance, and a barbecue lunch at the College Farm, were among the attractions.

The entire first day, June 5, was taken up by the deliberations of the Executive Committee. On the morning of June 6, after the opening addresses, followed by the reports of the secretary, treasurer, and inspectors, President J. Elmer Brock delivered his annual message. He referred to the question of the public lands, asserting that, in asking that the domain, including mineral rights, be turned over to them, the people of the western states were demanding no more than their just dues. A special department should be created in the federal reserve bank, he held, for the proper financing

of live-stock breeders. The fact that the government loan agencies placed a limit of \$50,000 on loans to individuals, and refused to make loans to corporations on real estate, was grossly unfair, and was another glaring example of the attempt to socialize the farming industry. He spoke of the effort being made to have the rules for tuberculosis-accreditation work modified, to have land and live-stock valuations reduced, and to simplify inspection regulations. Commission men and stock-yard companies that had voluntarily lowered their charges were to be thanked, he said, but those marketing agencies which had refused to comply with the request for reasonable rates were standing in their own light, and were directly responsible for the sales-rings springing up everywhere. He regretted the growth of direct buying, and warned the packers that persistence in their present course would only result in bringing them under another unwelcome law. What the farmer and stockman most needed at the present moment he summarized as adequate credit at a low rate of interest, lower taxes, protection from competition of cheap foreign products, and, above all, a national policy of letting agriculture alone.

At the conclusion of Mr. Brock's speech the governor of the state, Leslie A. Miller, addressed the convention. He was followed by Robert Graham, president of the Nebraska Stock Growers' Association. E. W. Robertson, of Cody, reviewed the work of the Wyoming Taxpayers' League. A general survey of problems facing the industry was presented by F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association.

Proceedings on the last day were opened by Dr. A. F. Vass, head of the Agronomy Department at the University of Wyoming, who talked on "Grazing Values and Operating Costs on National Forests, Public Domain, and Deeded Lands." L. M. Pexton, assistant general manager of the Denver Union Stock Yards, discussed "Sale in Transit and Its Effect on Live-Stock Rates." Dr. H. D. Port, state veterinarian, dealt with the newly created Live Stock and Sanitary Board. "Live-Stock Banking Today" was elucidated by J. D. Reed, president of the First National Bank of Kemmerer. The formal program was closed by N. A. Williams, general manager of the Union Pacific Railroad at Omaha, who explained "Our Railroad Problems Today."

Following is a list of the resolutions passed:

1. *Foot-and-Mouth Disease*.—Opposing any act that will subject herds of United States to danger of infection from foot-and-mouth disease, appreciating efforts of Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of Bureau of Animal Industry, to that end, and urging state's representatives in Congress to be constantly on guard against any slackening in embargo on imports of live stock and fresh meats from countries where that disease prevails;
2. *Reconsignment Privilege*.—Regretting opposition of four big packers to retention of change-of-ownership privilege at Denver, Ogden, and North Salt Lake, and establishment thereof at other public markets;
3. *Tariff*.—Urging maintenance of present tariff on live stock and live-stock products, except hides, duty on which should be raised to basis of at least 6 cents a pound on green hides;
4. *Oleomargarine*.—Asking immediate passage by Congress of legislation that would tax all margarines not made 100 per cent from domestic fats and oils;
5. *"Brain Trust"*.—Stating that theory of "brain trust" at Washington that capitalistic system has broken down and that end of American "rugged individualism" is at hand, to be supplanted by paternalistic government with a dictator at head of every industry, is repugnant to association;
6. *Stock-Yard Charges*.—Urging all market agencies immediately to extend to live-stock industry long-overdue help by lowering yardage, feed, and commission rates, and expressing appreciation of voluntary reductions already made;

7. *Direct Buying*.—Opposing direct or country buying of fat animals for slaughter, and asking packers to confine their purchases to central markets;

8. *Bovine Tuberculosis*.—Requesting Dr. John R. Mohler to use his influence to end that accreditation of range herds be based on post-mortem records at packing-houses;

9. *State Land Rentals*.—Requesting early decision by State Land Board on petition of live-stock growers for additional 25 per cent reduction in rentals of state lands;

10. *Truck Reciprocity*.—Recommending to Governor Miller advisability of finding means for effecting free use by Wyoming non-commercial trucks of highways in Colorado and Nebraska through reciprocity agreements;

11. *Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation Representative*.—Recommending that western representative of Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation be authorized to attend meetings of marketing or co-operative agencies with Farm Credit Administration;

12. *Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation Branches*.—Petitioning Wyoming's delegation in Congress to do everything possible to prevent abolishment of branch offices of Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation at Denver and Cheyenne;

13. *Kendrick Public-Land Bill*.—Commending principles of proposed bill being redrafted by Senator Kendrick for disposing of problem of administration of public domain, and urging him to press for solution at next session of Congress;

14. *Special Convention to Deal with Public-Domain Question*.—Asking American National Live Stock Association to arrange for public-land convention at Denver, at time best suited to interests of all concerned.

It was cause for keen regret that J. Elmer Brock, of Kaycee, declined re-election to the presidency for another term. His acceptance of the vice-presidency insures his continued active co-operation for the welfare of the organization. Vice-President D. R. Whitaker, of Cheyenne, who has served on the Executive Committee for a third of a century, was chosen to take his place. M. M. Cushing, of Saratoga, remains as treasurer, and Russell Thorp, of Cheyenne, will continue to administer the duties of secretary and chief inspector.

Next year's convention goes to Douglas.

SOUTH DAKOTA ASSOCIATION AT RAPID CITY

FOR THE FORTY-SECOND CONSECUTIVE TIME, THE Western South Dakota Stock Growers' Association, on June 13 and 14, met in annual session at Rapid City, with a good-sized crowd in attendance. One of the important subjects discussed was the growing evil of stock-rustling, and many suggestions were advanced for dealing with it.

Following the meeting of the Executive Committee in the forenoon of the first day, the program proper began after lunch with an address by Charles McCumsey, of Omaha, who spoke on the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, explaining the service it offered and its manner of operation. F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, then told of the three cases at present before the Interstate Commerce Commission in which stockmen are interested, involving the sale-in-transit privilege, the general level of freight charges, and the 85 per cent rate on stockers and feeders. He mentioned the reduction recently secured in national-forest fees, and the conference on the public-land question planned to be held in Denver this coming fall. The Agricultural Adjustment Act and the Farm Credit Administration were discussed, and the status of oleomargarine legislation was outlined. In the evening the stockmen were guests of the Chamber of Commerce at a picnic dinner.

The second day's proceedings were opened by spokesmen for the railroads; H. E. Dickinson, Alex Johnson, and C. H.

McNie representing the Chicago & Northwestern, and Evan W. Hall the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. Tom Hogg, of Argentina, who is spending two years in the United States studying meat-packing, sketched the cattle industry in his home country, the difficulties of which are much the same as ours. E. N. Wentworth, director of Armour's Live Stock Bureau, Chicago, spoke of the live-stock business from the packers' point of view, saying that not enough attention is being paid by producers to turning out a quality that will bring bigger returns at the market.

In the afternoon, Governor Tom Berry related his own experiences on the range, and told of what had been accomplished during his recent trip to Washington. E. G. Wilkinson, of Milesville, president of the West River Stock Growers' Protective Association, then gave an address on the subject of "Law Enforcement," which will be printed in full in the August issue of THE PRODUCER. This was followed by discussion. J. H. Nason, of Spearfish, reported on the convention of the American National Live Stock Association in Ogden last January, urging all cattlemen to support this and the state organization. Overproduction, underconsumption, and high expenses are three problems which stockmen must learn to solve, in the opinion of James Lemmon, of Lemmon.

A motion was made by W. B. Willard, of Harding County, that a committee be appointed to confer with one from the West River Association with a view to consolidating the two organizations for greater efficiency. This matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

Following is a list of the resolutions passed:

Urging maintenance of present tariffs on all live stock and live-stock products, except that duty on green hides should be raised to at least 6 cents a pound;

Asking passage by Congress of legislation imposing tax on all margarines not made entirely from domestic fats and oils, and urging amendment of South Dakota law for exemption from tax of margarine made 100 per cent from domestic ingredients;

Appealing to all market agencies voluntarily to reduce their charges, and expressing appreciation of those that have already done so;

Requesting Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of Bureau of Animal Industry, to use his influence in bringing about accreditation of range herds on basis of packing-house post-mortem records;

Protesting against position of "big four" packers on retention of change-of-ownership privilege at Denver, Ogden, and North Salt Lake, and establishment thereof at other public markets;

Appreciating efforts of Dr. John R. Mohler and his staff to maintain embargo on imports of live animals and fresh meats from countries where foot-and-mouth disease is prevalent, and urging that Congress and officials at Washington be constantly on guard against danger of introducing this infection.

All officers were re-elected: Tom Jones, of Midland, president; J. H. Nason, of Spearfish, vice-president; and Miss Queena Stewart, of Buffalo Gap, secretary-treasurer.

NEBRASKA STOCKMEN CONVENE

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE Nebraska Stock Growers' Association, held in Valentine on June 16 and 17, was favored by delightful weather. A large and representative crowd had gathered from all over the range section of the state, with delegations from several mid-west market centers. The upward trend in live-stock values was reflected in the spirit of the meeting, which was more cheerful than it has been for years past. The Entertainment Committee and the citizens of Valentine had done

everything within their power to make the occasion an enjoyable one. In connection with the convention, the semi-centennial reunion of the Cherry County Pioneers' Association was celebrated, with Dan Adamson, of Cody, directing the program. On the last evening a banquet was tendered the visitors.

Friday morning the president, Robert Graham, of Alliance, delivered his annual address, reviewing the past year's activities and the work immediately ahead. E. A. Hall, of Alliance, director of the local protective service, and Frank M. Broome, also of Alliance, secretary of the association, submitted their reports. The topic, "Sales Rings and Their Relation to the Market System," was handled by Henry F. Slaughter and C. B. Bachelor, of Valentine, managers of the rings. "Relation of Hereford Breeders to Range Cattlemen" was the subject of Ed Belsky, of Merriman, and George Christopher, of Valentine. Professor H. J. Gramlich, chairman of the Board of Animal Husbandry at the State College of Agriculture, talked on breeding experiments at the college. The last speaker of the morning session was F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, who discussed tariff and traffic matters, marketing charges, and the importance of giving loyal support to the national organization.

In the afternoon, W. H. Brokaw, director of agricultural extension, and M. L. Baker, animal husbandman of the North Platte Experiment Station, gave talks. These were followed by exhibitions of steers from the Valentine Experiment Station, shown by L. L. Hall, animal husbandman, and of Hereford prize-winning cattle raised on Cherry County breeding farms, in charge of officers of the Northwest Nebraska Registered Hereford Breeders' Association.

Proceedings on Saturday morning were opened by H. H. Roberts, president of the Omaha Live Stock Exchange, who discussed "Relations of Live Stock Exchanges to the Cattle Industry." "Are Railroads Necessary for Transportation of Live Stock to Markets?" was the question asked, and answered in the affirmative, by H. E. Dickinson, general superintendent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. E. N. Wentworth, director of Armour's Live Stock Bureau, Chicago, discoursed upon the topic, "Relation of Packing-Houses to Cattle Industry in Preparation and Distribution of Meat Products to Consumers." The various sources of agricultural credits were explained by Andrew Kopperud, vice-president of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Omaha. The problem of "Interesting Youth in Our Business" was dealt with by Professor H. J. Gramlich.

After luncheon, the reports of brand inspectors at the various public markets were presented by John Robb, chief brand inspector, stationed at Omaha. These were followed by a general discussion of the services of the association to its membership, and the best methods of insuring continued financial support, presided over by Vice-President A. R. Modisett.

Below is a summary of the resolutions adopted:

1. Recommending that Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation at Sioux City create division for feeder financing, that borrowers be given as much latitude as possible in purchasing and marketing live stock, and that western representative be named to attend meetings of marketing or co-operative agencies with board of Farm Credit Administration;
2. Favoring extension of government grading and stamping of beef to districts that do not now have the service;
3. Urging maintenance of present tariff on all live stock and live-stock products;
4. Appreciating efforts of Dr. John R. Mohler to protect American live stock from foot-and-mouth disease infection, and asking that embargo against importation of meats and live animals from countries where this disease prevails be continued;

tion, and asking that embargo against importation of meats and live animals from countries where this disease prevails be continued;

5. Favoring accreditation of range and semi-range areas on basis of post-mortem reports at packing-houses;

6. Indorsing work of National Live Stock and Meat Board, and requesting market agencies not co-operating in collection of 25 cents per car for support of board to fall in line;

7. Asking that railroads extend sale-in-transit privilege to all live-stock shippers to public markets;

8. Urging all stock-yard agencies voluntarily to reduce marketing costs, and appreciating action of those that have already granted such reductions;

9. Petitioning Congress to pass legislation for taxing all margarine not made exclusively from domestic fats and oils;

10. Asking other government loan agencies to make reductions in interest on loans to live-stock producers similar to those made by Federal Land Bank on farm and ranch loans;

11. Opposing direct buying by packers of fat live stock, and breeding and feeding by them of meat-producing animals;

12. Appreciating co-operation of live-stock exchanges and commission companies in collecting brand-inspection fees without recompense;

13. Thanking president of association and other officers for many voluntary services rendered.

Robert Graham, of Alliance, once more was chosen to head the association; A. R. Modisett, of Rushville, continues as vice-president; and Frank M. Broome, of Alliance, was re-appointed secretary-treasurer.

North Platte was selected as the next place of meeting.

COLORADO STOCK GROWERS MEET AGAIN AT BUENA VISTA

JUNE 16 AND 17, MEMBERS OF THE COLORADO Stock Growers' and Feeders' Association were assembled at Buena Vista in the midsummer session which from now on will be the regular annual convention, taking the place of the meeting heretofore held in Denver during the week of the National Western Stock Show. A large and representative crowd was in attendance, and favorable weather combined with an excellent program to make this what was declared to be the best convention in the sixty-six years of the association. Among the entertainment features were a banquet and dance in the evening of the last day.

After luncheon on Friday, June 16, Field Bohart, of Colorado Springs, delivered his presidential message, reviewing the many problems, both national and state, that have faced the live-stock industry during the past year, some of which still await solution. He introduced the governor of Colorado, Edwin C. Johnson, who spoke on that section of the recently enacted code bill which relates to the State Board of Stock Inspection Commissioners, and pleaded for united action in dealing with the unemployment issue. He was followed by Paul P. Prosser, attorney-general, who explained the new legislation as it affects the stockman.

Others who gave talks were George F. Dodge, representing the tax department of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad; J. R. Seaman, member of the Colorado Tax Commission; C. T. Stevens, of Gunnison, president of the State Board of Stock Inspection Commissioners; J. W. Goss, of Pueblo, former president of the association and now head of the Colorado Agricultural College at Fort Collins; and Dr. C. G. Lamb, long-time state veterinarian, now retiring.

An emissary from the recently launched United States Live Stock Association, Newton Bryson, of Omaha, extolled the advantages of joining that organization, stressing espe-

cially the evils of direct buying, which it will combat to the utmost. He was answered by Charles E. Collins, president of the American National Live Stock Association, who said that the interests of the western stockmen had so far been taken care of by the American National, which would continue to represent them in Washington and elsewhere. While he personally doubted the benefits of country buying, the practice had now proceeded so far, he thought, as to be extremely hard to eradicate.

A summary of the resolutions follows:

Declaring that loss of sale-in-transit privilege at Denver, Ogden, and North Salt Lake would be unreasonable addition to production and marketing costs;

Thanking State Land Board for reduction of 25 per cent in rentals on state land, and requesting further reduction of 33 1/3 per cent;

Urging that chief of Bureau of Animal Industry and his veterinary assistants use their influence to end that accreditation of range herds be based on post-mortem packing-house records;

Reiterating opposition to any act that will subject live stock to danger of contagion from foot-and-mouth disease, appreciating efforts of Dr. John R. Mohler to protect herds of United States from this menace, and urging that no slackening be allowed in provisions of embargo against importation of live animals and fresh meats from countries where this disease prevails;

Appreciating temporary reductions made in commission and yardage charges at Denver, and urging their extension;

Requesting American National Live Stock Association to arrange for public-land convention at Denver at time most convenient to all concerned;

Expressing appreciation of members of Colorado General Assembly who helped in passing, and of governor for signing, bill putting tax of 10 cents a pound on oleomargarine made from foreign oils, and favoring national legislation for same purpose;

Warning members not to issue bills-of-sale on live stock unless they have positive assurance that check will be paid;

Commending State Board of Live Stock Inspection Commissioners for issuing quarantine and dipping order against cattle in San Luis Valley affected with sarcoptic scabies;

Thanking Representative Taylor of Colorado, Senator Carey of Wyoming, and others who helped in securing reduction in national-forest grazing fees and in establishing new basis for determining amount to be paid in future;

Appreciating effort of Senator Carey in securing amendment to credit reorganization bill blocking transfer of branch offices of regional agricultural credit corporations at Denver and Cheyenne;

Calling attention of live-stock brand-owners to fact that proceeds from sale of estrays are held by State Board of Live Stock Inspection Commissioners, and that recoveries can be made from board without services of attorney;

Requesting that officers of association be consulted before any changes are made by state boards in regulations affecting interests of cattle-growers and feeders;

Complimenting President Bohart and other officers for able management of affairs of association;

Thanking commission firms at Denver and river markets for co-operation in collection of car assessments;

Protesting against so-called "switching charge" at Denver market;

Opposing direct buying of slaughter live stock by packers, and recommending legislation for its control;

Urging producers and feeders who sell direct not to overlook remittance for support of association;

Opposing issuance of additional bonds for relief of unemployed of state;

Expressing satisfaction at establishment of regional agricultural credit corporations, and urging their continuance;

Asking governor of Colorado to invite highway authorities of adjoining states to conference in Denver for purpose of arranging reciprocal relations for transport of animals by truck.

In succession to Field Bohart, Thomas McQuaid, of Hart-sel, was elected president. A. A. Curtis, of Steamboat Springs, was chosen vice-president. Dr. B. F. Davis, of Denver, continues his duties as secretary.

WESTERN SLOPE CATTLEMEN MEET

COLORADO STOCKMEN FROM WEST OF THE Rockies gathered at Glenwood Springs on June 23 to attend the yearly meeting of the West Slope Cattle Growers' Association and the annual Strawberry Festival. The governor of the state, Edwin C. Johnson, speaking as a guest, outlined the government's relief program and emphasized the importance to Colorado of sharing in the federal distribution of funds in aid of the unemployed. F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, explaining the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, said that, while cattle and sheep were not among the basic commodities listed in the measure, they were subject to any action which might be taken under other sections of the act providing for making marketing agreements with processors of any agricultural commodity, or licensing the handlers of such commodity to do business. While hogs are included in the bill as a basic commodity, it was his understanding that the packers were now attempting to work out a marketing agreement with the administrator. He believed they would do everything in their power to advance live-stock prices through the use of the marketing agreement and the proper distribution of the product, hoping that the assessment of a processing tax on pork would thus be unnecessary. The packers, in common with most producers, are very fearful of the working of the processing tax on meat, in view of the large number of substitutes available in the markets. He felt convinced that cattlemen had scored a gain in the establishment of the new basis for assessing forest fees, and stressed the necessity of maintaining the present tariffs on live stock and meat, together with protection against introduction of foot-and-mouth disease. He warned against the danger of an increasing cattle population, and pointed to the urgency of encouraging beef consumption and marketing a larger proportion of cows and heifers. Clyde Stevens, representing the Denver Union Stock Yards, expressed the opinion that cattle prices this year would average at least as high as in 1932. Other speakers voiced the hope that the long-debated regulation of grazing on the public domain would become a reality at the next session of Congress.

Resolutions adopted—

Favored repeal of 640-Acre Grazing Homestead Act;

Urged maintenance of present import duties on meats and live stock, and of embargo against products liable to carry foot-and-mouth disease infection;

Asked that voluntary reductions in commission rates at Denver be continued until case now pending is decided, and requested reduction in stock-yard charges;

Protested against imposition of tax on cattle to defray expenses of predatory-animal control;

Stressed necessity of lower taxes;

Approved advertising campaign of National Live Stock and Meat Board;

Commended American National Live Stock Association for its work in securing lower grazing fees and in endeavoring to establish new basis for accreditation of range herds.

George Watson, of Eagle, was elected president; R. F. Magor, Jr., of Rio Blanco, vice-president; and Claude H. Rees, of Rifle, secretary-treasurer.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY DELTA ASSOCIATION

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS WERE UNANIMOUSLY adopted at the annual meeting of the Delta County Live Stock Association at Delta, Colorado, June 2, 1933:

Commending Representatives Taylor and Eaton, of Colorado, and Senator Carey, of Wyoming, for their efforts in behalf of lower grazing fees;

Thanking Secretary Mollin and Traffic Counsel Blaine, of the American National Live Stock Association, and Secretary Davis, of the Colorado Stock Growers' and Feeders' Association, for constructive work during past year in interest of live-stock grower;

Favoring continued co-operation between Colorado Tax Commission and taxpayers in fixing taxes on different classes of property;

Protesting against closing of station at Sapinero on Denver & Rio Grande Railroad;

Urging Congress to maintain tariffs on live stock and live-stock products at present levels, and to take no steps which would subject American herds to risk of contracting foot-and-mouth disease;

Expressing appreciation of reductions in commission and yardage rates at Denver, and asking for their extension beyond July 1, 1933;

Opposing any changes by General Land Office in driveway withdrawals without previous approval of local stock associations and Forest Service officials;

Requesting that 50 per cent of any tax levied be so expended on roads and schools as to become replacement tax on general property.

The meeting was addressed by F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association.

NIOBRARA FOREST USERS THANK SECRETARY OF AMERICAN NATIONAL

AT ITS RECENT ANNUAL CONVENTION, THE Niobrara Forest Users' Association, in western Nebraska, passed the following resolution of appreciation:

"Resolved, That we, the members of the Niobrara Forest Users' Association, do hereby extend our sincere appreciation to F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, for his valuable assistance in securing the reduction in grazing fees, and for his untiring interest in the many problems confronting our industry which he has so ably helped solve."

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK AND MEAT BOARD

TEN YEARS AGO THE NATIONAL LIVE STOCK AND MEAT BOARD was organized to bring all branches of the live-stock and meat industry together in a common effort to solve mutual problems. Since that time an educational program for spreading the knowledge of meat, promoting its use, and counteracting antagonistic propaganda had been going forward, steadily gaining momentum. As a result, the high food value of meat was now being more and more widely recognized, guesswork had been eliminated from meat cookery, meat-merchandising methods had been developed, and schools and colleges were bringing the latest meat facts to the citizens of tomorrow. These things were revealed by Charles D. Carey, chairman of the Meat Board, in an address before the annual meeting in Chicago last month.

The past year had witnessed the most intensive and far-reaching meat-promotion activities in the history of the organization, according to the report submitted by R. C. Pollock, secretary and general manager. Constantly increasing demands for the literature and services of the board testified to the nation-wide interest awakened in meat subjects. New projects had been launched, and undertakings already under way had been intensified. The board was reaching the medical, dietetic, and home-economics professions, educational institutions, and the consuming public with the very latest information concerning the place of meat in nutrition. A

meat-cookery program had been inaugurated, more than 72,000 housewives having been reached in this way during the past four months. Beef, pork, and lamb merchandising demonstrations had been given before 126,000 persons in 134 cities. Through its advertising-copy service, the board was responsible for newspaper-advertising campaigns by retailers in 353 cities. The meat text-book had been revised and was now being used in 7,300 high schools and colleges. More than 10,000 high-school students in forty-seven states had participated in the annual meat-story contest. Nearly 700,000 charts, stressing the food value of meat, and all bearing the seal of approval of the American Medical Association, had been distributed. A leaflet, "Meat in the Low-Cost Diet," had been published. The 1933 meat-recipe book had gone into 325,000 homes.

E. W. Sheets, chief of the Division of Animal Husbandry, Bureau of Animal Industry, reported on the researches into the factors influencing the quality and palatability of meat, carried on by the Department of Agriculture in co-operation with state agricultural experiment stations. C. V. Whalin, chief of the Division of Live Stock, Meats, and Wool, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, spoke on "Progress in Government Grading." Dr. A. F. Vass, of the University of Wyoming, discussed "Live-Stock Production Costs and Their Relation to Agriculture." A report on the meat studies under way was presented by Dr. Pearl Swanson, of Iowa State College. Professor R. O. Roth, of Ohio State University, talked on "Progress in the Interest of Meat at a State University." The meat exhibit at A Century of Progress was described by A. D. White, chairman of the Meat Exhibit Committee. Dr. Leo K. Campbell, of Rush Medical College, represented the medical profession, speaking on the subject, "Meat in the Reducing Diet." The subject of reducing was further dealt with by Miss Anna E. Boller, dietitian of Rush Medical College and head of the Department of Nutrition of the Meat Board, who stressed the value of lean meats in weight-reducing diets. Consumption of products of the swine industry was reported on by Arden D. McKee, of Creston, Iowa, president of the National Swine Growers' Association.

A telegram was received from President Roosevelt, congratulating the board on its constructive program in behalf of the live-stock and meat industry.

At the close of the meeting, Charles D. Carey was re-elected chairman; Thomas E. Wilson, vice-chairman; Everett C. Brown, treasurer; and R. C. Pollock, secretary and general manager.

* * *

The National Live Stock and Meat Board is composed of representatives of producers, marketing agencies, packers, and retailers. Representing the American National Live Stock Association are its first vice-president, Charles D. Carey, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, and O. M. Plummer, manager of the Pacific International Live Stock Exposition, Portland, Oregon.

RETAIL MEAT DEALERS ADOPT NEW CODE

RULES FOR FAIR TRADE PRACTICES, SUBJECT TO approval by the Secretary of Agriculture under the terms of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, were adopted at the convention of the National Association of Retail Meat Dealers in Chicago last month. The code classes as unfair such practices as falsifying the grade, quality, quantity, or condition of any meat offered for sale. It also outlaws misleading or false advertising, secret rebates, obscuring prices, selling at less than cost, and offering premiums as inducements to buy, and gives purchasers the right to know from what portion of the carcass the different cuts are taken.

MEAT CONSUMPTION

MEAT CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1932 was 133.3 pounds per capita, or one-tenth of a pound above that of 1931, it was announced by Chairman Charles D. Carey at the annual meeting of the National Live Stock and Meat Board in Chicago last month. The slightly more than 2 pounds lost by beef was gained by pork, consumption of veal and mutton (including lamb) remaining practically stationary. This reflects the relative price situation during the year.

In the below table is shown the per-capita consumption of meat, inspected and uninspected, of all classes for the past three years, together with 1917, marking the low point in total consumption, due to war conditions; 1907, ten years earlier, when the high spot was reached; and, by way of comparison, the last year of the nineteenth century:

Year	Beef	Veal	Mutton	Pork	Total	Lard
1932	47.4	6.8	7.1	72.0	133.3	15.2
1931	49.6	6.9	7.1	69.6	133.2	14.4
1930	50.1	6.8	6.6	68.2	131.7	13.8
1917	59.5	6.5	4.6	49.3	120.1	11.7
1907	77.5	6.7	6.4	64.4	155.1	13.5
1900	67.8	3.5	6.8	64.7	142.8	13.2

From these figures it will be seen that during the first third of the present century beef has lost 20.4 pounds and pork gained 7.3 pounds. This should not be taken as indicating a change in our people's taste. Rather it goes to show the importance of the price element in the meat trade.

Beef consumption at present is the lowest on record, while that of pork is close to the top of 74.7 pounds reached in 1923 and 1924. Consumption of veal, while virtually doubling since the early years of the century, still remains relatively low, and that of mutton shows little change.

WINTER-WHEAT PROSPECTS POOR

SERIOUS DROUGHT CONDITIONS OVER LARGE sections of the principal wheat-producing states are cutting heavily into the crop estimate. The government forecast as of June 1 was for a yield of only 341,017,000 bushels of winter wheat, compared with 462,151,000 bushels in 1932. This figure, which is one of the lowest on record, has been further reduced during the past month. Scattered showers in the Central West during the last week of June came too late to affect the situation appreciably.

At the same time that the weather gods are taking a hand in the matter, the process tax to be imposed on millers and paid back to farmers in return for acreage curtailment, in combination with the prospect for some kind of agreement on crop limitation at the conference of the four chief wheat-growing countries in London, has sent wheat prices above the dollar mark. While this is gladsome news for the man who has wheat to sell, for him whose field has been burned up it furnishes less cause for rejoicing.

In the report issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on July 1 this statement is made:

"Crops and pastures were damaged by drought last month in virtually the entire area east of the Rocky Mountains. Small grains have been injured most, and it appears that the total out-turn will be the smallest in a generation. Oats are practically ruined over wide sections from Ohio westward, and wheat shows injury which has been rated in the markets as sensational. Reports from Nebraska and South Dakota indicate a wheat crop of only a fraction of normal, and wide areas elsewhere in the Wheat Belt show an exceedingly thin crop, with short straw and much shriveled grain. Both wheat and oats have been cut for hay

in many sections. Although corn and cotton have not been as yet badly injured by the drought, corn is beginning to show the bad effects of heat and dry weather. Cotton is late in parts of the western belt, and is now generally in need of rain."

* * *

Canadian crops are officially estimated as follows: wheat, 467,150,000 bushels (304,144,000 in 1931); oats, 422,529,000 (328,278,000); barley, 88,050,000 (67,390,000); rye, 12,725,000 (5,322,000).

SENATOR TYDINGS BERATES BRIGHAM
MARGARINE TAX

SPEAKING IN THE SENATE ON JANUARY 26, 1933, during a debate on federal taxation, Senator Tydings, of Maryland, brought out the fact that the government in 1932 collected \$1,753,574 in oleomargarine taxes—"the contribution of the poor to the deficit," as he termed it. These taxes, the senator declared, had been voted by Congress at the behest of "a powerful lobby [that] told us we had to put the oleomargarine people out of business." The senator said:

"Oleomargarine we taxed in this special bill—the butter of the poorest people in the United States, of the East Side of New York, and parts of east Baltimore, and parts of Chicago, where we are now contributing millions of dollars. We did not hesitate, because a lobby had appeared here, to do injustice and to discriminate against the bread and butter of the poorest people in this country at this hour.

"I say it is a legislative crime to tax the food of the poorest, and then get up and say in the next breath: 'We will not put a tax upon the poor.' There are millions of families in this country which cannot eat butter now, which cannot afford butter, and a good many of them do not even have oleomargarine upon their bread.

"My state is a big dairy state. I know they propagandized me, along with the others, to put oleomargarine out of existence, so that they could sell more milk. This business of penalizing one part of the population to help another part of the population is one of the things that have brought us right to where we are today; and unless we stop it and face around and stand up and make a few enemies for the good of this country, our present condition will continue to exist."

Senator Tydings, in these comments, had reference to the Brigham bill, passed in 1931, which placed a tax of 10 cents a pound on all yellow oleomargarine, and is still in force. The Kleberg bill, which it is now sought to have substituted for this unjust and discriminatory measure, would levy a 10-cent tax only on such margarine as is not made wholly from products grown in the United States. This would protect our domestic live-stock and cotton-oil industries against competition from imported materials produced at low cost, and would not appreciably affect the price of the margarine.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING OF MORTGAGED
LIVE STOCK

IN LETTERS SENT TO THE MANAGERS OF CO-operative live-stock marketing associations, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., governor of the Farm Credit Administration, recommends the co-operative sale of mortgaged live stock listed with the regional agricultural credit corporations as security for loans held by them. Mr. Morgenthau writes:

"Naturally, all officers and members of farm co-operatives will be vitally interested in the attitude which this new agency of the government takes toward co-operative enterprise. It will be the purpose of the Farm Credit Administration to strengthen and support the co-operative principle,

not only as respects marketing and farm purchasing organizations, but in the field of individual credit as well. . . . It is not contemplated that any national program will be announced for the marketing of live stock. In this connection, however, it is our feeling that it would be desirable to direct your borrowers' attention to the marketing facilities of the affiliates of the National Live Stock Marketing Association, or to any other recognized and experienced co-operative or growers' association handling the marketing of live stock."

This sets at rest rumors that borrowers from the Farm Credit Administration or any of its branches would not be permitted to sell their own live stock at home or in any other manner deemed advisable in order to secure the best possible price. It has been reported that such mortgaged live stock would have to be sold through the central markets. The above clearly leaves the initiative to the owner, with the suggestion that the co-operative route be used when consignments are sent to the market.

COMMISSION RATES REDUCED AT KANSAS CITY

NEW MAXIMUM LIVE-STOCK COMMISSION RATES have been ordered at Kansas City by the Secretary of Agriculture, effective July 14. The new schedule, which is the first to fix rates according to the number of animals in a consignment, rather than on a carload basis, is considerably simpler than the one which it supplants, and represents a reduction from both the tariff used by the exchange and that employed by the two co-operatives. The rates follow:

Cattle—On cattle, in consignments of 1 to 20 animals weighing from 800 pounds up, the new rate will be 70 cents a head—the same as before; each head over 20, 50 cents, instead of the previous 60. Yearlings—1 to 20, 45 cents a head, in place of 60; over 20 head, 25 cents, in place of 40. Calves—1 to 20, 25 cents a head, instead of 30; over 20 head, 15 cents, instead of 25. There is no change in consignments of only one head.

Hogs—While no change is made in the actual cents shown as the rates on stock pigs, the charge of 20 cents a head is made to apply to the first 40 in a consignment, rather than the first 50, the result being that 15 cents per head is deducted from the charges on 10 head of pigs in each consignment of 50 or more. The rate of 10 cents for each hog over 40 in a consignment has been reduced to 5 cents.

Sheep—With respect to sheep, the first 10 in each 300 head in a consignment pay 25 cents a head—the same as formerly—but the charge on the next 40 head is 15 cents, against the former 20 cents on the next 30 head. Similarly, on the next 60 head above 50 the charge is 5 cents per head, compared with 15 cents from 41 up to 60 head. Also, under the new tariff the next 130 head above the first 120 carry a charge of 2 cents, and the next 50 head a charge of 1 cent, whereas in the previous tariff 4 cents per head was maintained from 61 up to 300 head.

On the basis of the 1931 business at the Kansas City market, the new rates are estimated to represent a saving to shippers of about \$135,000 a year.

The Kansas City Live Stock Exchange is reported to be preparing to contest the secretary's ruling. A motion for a rehearing will first be filed. If this is denied, an injunction will be sought in the courts.

* * *

The two co-operatives doing business on the Kansas City market are the Producers' Commission Association and the Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission Company. These had accepted, and were operating under, the rates established by the Secretary of Agriculture in June, 1932, representing a substantial reduction from those previously in force. This schedule was protested by the Live Stock Exchange, which

drew up its own tariff. Hearings were held in October, 1932. The present order is the outcome.

PIG COMMISSIONS LOWERED AT WICHITA

FOR A PERIOD OF SIX MONTHS BEGINNING JUNE 1, commission charges on stock pigs weighing under 110 pounds have been reduced from 25 to 15 cents a head by the Wichita Live Stock Exchange. At the same time, the facility charge of 5 cents a head has been canceled, and the dipping charge has been lowered 5 cents, applicable to stock hogs of all weights.

EXTENSION OF EMERGENCY RATES AT DENVER

EMERGENCY COMMISSION RATES IN FORCE AT Denver since February of this year, and due to expire July 1, have been continued for another sixty days, according to announcement by the Live Stock Exchange at that market. An investigation by the Department of Agriculture into the fairness of the existing tariff at Denver is at present under way, and it is believed by the exchange that a decision will have been reached before the end of the two months.

Lower rates were voluntarily granted last winter, in view of the depressed condition of the live-stock industry.

ARIZONA PACKING COMPANY WINS RATE CASE

IN A CASE BROUGHT BY THE ARIZONA (NOW THE Tovrea) Packing Company against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and other railroads, attacking rates on live stock in carloads, maintained prior to January 25, 1932, over interstate routes, from points in Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Colorado to destinations in Arizona, it was found by the Interstate Commerce Commission that such rates from origin points were unreasonable, and reparation was granted. Charles E. Blaine, of Phoenix, traffic counsel for the American National Live Stock Association, was one of the attorneys for complainant.

THE CALENDAR

- July 24-25, 1933—Annual Convention of Colorado Wool Growers' Association, Steamboat Springs, Colo.
- July 24-August 15, 1933—World's Grain Exhibition and Conference, Regina, Saskatchewan.
- September 12-14, 1933—National Ram Sale, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- October 2-8, 1933—Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa.
- October 21-28, 1933—Pacific International Live Stock Exposition, Portland, Ore.
- November 11-17, 1933—Ak-Sar-Ben Live Stock Show, Omaha, Neb.
- November 13-16, 1933—Kansas National Live Stock Show, Wichita, Kan.
- November 18-25, 1933—American Royal Live Stock Show, Kansas City, Mo.
- December 2-9, 1933—International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, Ill.
- January 9, 1934—Annual Convention of New Mexico Cattle Growers' Association, Albuquerque, N. M.
- January 10-12, 1934—Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of American National Live Stock Association, Albuquerque, N. M.

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Volume XV

JULY, 1933

Number 2

TARIFF THOUGHTS

AMONG THE FEW MAJOR AGRICULTURAL groups which do not produce in excess of domestic requirements, and which consequently have materially benefited by the provisions of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act, the cattle industry occupies a conspicuous place. It has, therefore, been a bit disconcerting in recent months to read the repeated statements given out by Secretary Hull as to the glories to come from sharp reductions in the tariff, to say nothing of the weekly declaration issuing from the White House (while Congress was in session), to the effect that the President was going to ask the Senate to grant him the sole power to make reciprocal treaties with foreign nations, and that gaps would be made in our tariff walls opposite gaps in theirs.

No one questions the euphony of these statements. When we consider the situation in the abstract, the idea of stimulating international trade by accepting imports of one commodity in exchange for exports of another is a beautiful one. If these exchanges can be confined to products which the receiving countries need, theory and practice for once are in close accord. But there have been no such saving clauses in the pronouncements made, and the missions which have trekked to Washington from

abroad to urge reductions in our tariffs have been mainly concerned with *securing entry at reduced rates of products which we do not need.*

Secretary Wallace, in a recent speech at Chicago, wisely stressed the impracticability of seeking a way out of our present difficulties by quickening foreign commerce at the expense of increasing competition for our own agricultural products, already turned out in ample volume for home requirements.

When we come down to concrete examples, it is pretty difficult to see any advantage in increasing our exports of pork products to Mexico, if this can be brought about only by letting down the bars and accepting the accumulated Mexican cattle surplus in return. Likewise it is puzzling just how it would benefit us for Detroit to sell more automobiles to the Argentine, accepting dressed beef in payment, and running the additional risk of reinfecting American herds with foot-and-mouth disease. We are not unmindful of the fact that the seven outbreaks of this disease in the United States since 1902 cost almost two hundred million dollars, and that its elimination was secured only by the employment of the most drastic methods.

As a matter of fact, if each branch of American industry and agriculture were to be represented at a round-table meeting, and volunteers were asked for to take down their own tariff bars in order to stimulate foreign trade, *there would be none forthcoming. The low-tariff advocates are always thinking about the benefits to be secured by lowering the duties on commodities produced by someone else.*

Hence there was a great sigh of relief when the White House announced that the bill giving the President this extraordinary treaty-making power, drafted, and redrafted time and again, by Secretary Hull, would not be introduced. It was announced that the "discovery" had been made that the flexible provisions of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act gave the President the necessary authority to alter rates. May we hint that the real *discovery* was that the Senate would be liable to turn thumbs down on such a bill? Thanks to it, domestic producers will now at least have an opportunity to be heard before changes are made in the tariffs on their commodities. Little heralded as it was, that was the best news for the agricultural West to come out of Washington since the "new deal" has been on.

The anomaly in the situation, quite generally overlooked, is that the hue and cry for lower tariffs and increased foreign trade has come just when extraordinary measures are being applied to boost agricultural commodity prices, and to raise wages and shorten hours of labor in industry. That means increased production costs, and will eventually necessitate higher, not lower, tariffs. While the Agricultural

Adjustment Act calls for the levying of additional import duties to the extent of any processing tax applied, any lowering of the tariff bars, and consequent flooding of our markets, would tremendously increase the already vexatious problem of Secretary Wallace in trying to raise prices through marketing agreements, processing taxes, or otherwise.

As a matter of fact, every country in the world—partly, at least, from necessity—has gone “nationalistic” to a marked degree. The theory that the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act is responsible for the decline in foreign trade is no longer tenable. Tariffs have been raised by every nation to foster home production and to make foreign purchases unnecessary. Improved world economic conditions may slowly alter trade relations, but prosperity based largely upon export trade has proved to be short-lived.

Our problem today is to adjust ourselves to a new condition. The American market is the best in the world. Can we afford to throw it open to the foreigner, ruin our domestic producers of agricultural commodities, and force labor and industry down to the world-level, in return for the temporary benefits that come from increased foreign trade? Stripped of all fancy coatings, that is the question. There can be but one answer.

REDUCED MARKETING CHARGES

THE ANNOUNCEMENT, PRINTED ELSEWHERE in this issue, that commission rates have been ordered materially reduced at Kansas City is of special interest to all live-stock producers. It marks a forward step in the long fight made by the American National Live Stock Association for reasonable marketing charges. In the beginning this fight was a lone one, but other organizations have rallied to our support, and now the demand for reduced charges has become universal. The Packers and Stock Yards Administration cannot cover the ground fast enough to meet it. With the completion of the Chicago case, now in progress, and a hearing at Denver soon to follow, the preliminary audit for which has been made, all the major markets will have been placed more or less in line.

The matter of yardage charges seems to be a horse of a different color. So far the administration has failed to bring out a decision that would stand the test of court review. The courts seem far more concerned with protecting supposed rights of investors and guaranteeing them high earnings than with giving any consideration to the demands of shippers for fair and reasonable rates. Hence stock-yard charges are still at war peaks, except at Denver, where voluntary reductions have been made. At Omaha the administration ordered a reduction of one cent in the cattle rate, which the company refused

to accept, and an injunction against the enforcement of the order was secured. It is to be hoped that the court which reviews the case will have caught the spirit of the times, uphold the order, and thus establish a precedent for the future.

At best, however, it now appears that any worth-while reduction in yardage rates will come voluntarily whenever the stock-yard companies decide to make an effort to recover some of the business now evading the markets. Hopes to legislate this business back, fondly cherished by commission men, will be abortive. The Eighteenth Amendment may be cited as proof of the fallacy of trying to make people do something which they do not want to do.

To go back to the new Kansas City order, it is stated that the Live Stock Exchange at that market has indicated that it will ask for a rehearing, and, if that is denied, will enjoin the enforcement of the order. It is apparently the plan to stall off reducing commissions until the depression is over, and thus avoid giving any help to the industry in its dire hour of need. It will be recalled that the exchange has already been granted one rehearing, having refused to accept the original order (which was more favorable to the commission men than the new schedule).

It is worthy of notice that these same commission men at Kansas City, determined as they are to exact the last penny possible in commissions, even under most adverse conditions, were the prime movers in the recent organization of the United States Live Stock Association. Producers can figure out for themselves just what unselfish motives to expect from a group of men who for two years past, at an expenditure of thousands upon thousands of dollars, have prevented the establishment of reasonable commission rates at one of our greatest live-stock markets.

DODGING AN ISSUE

WHEN GOVERNOR ROLPH, OF CALIFORNIA, vetoed the bill which would have given producers in his state an outlet for their domestic fats in the oleomargarine trade, and placed a tax upon product made of imported materials, claiming that the bill was in effect a tariff on coconut oil, and that the authority to enact tariffs was vested in Congress, he added the arts of sidestepping and temporizing to his already extensive repertoire. That he believes his constituents are blessed with very short memories is evidenced by the fact that on May 3 he signed a bill which granted to another set of California producers the full right to the home market, by stipulating that the use of mate-

rials and supplies substantially produced in this country is required in all public works and for all public purposes.

Is it a mere coincidence that the governor draws a distinction where none exists? Would it not be interesting to know why he smiles on a "tariff" to protect industry, but frowns upon one to help the farmer?

A united agriculture in California put up a splendid fight to reduce foreign competition. It deserved better treatment from the governor's office. But, failing at this session, it will carry on until successful. In the meantime, the bland and worthy governor may discover that the memories of agricultural producers are longer than he might wish.

GOVERNMENT MARKET NEWS SERVICE

SURPRISE AND REGRET WERE CAUSED IN wide circles last month by the announcement from Washington that the news service maintained by the Department of Agriculture at leading markets throughout the country would be dropped on July 1. This service, which for several years has been sending out, free of charge, daily reports on live stock, meats, grain, vegetables and fruits, and other agricultural products, classified according to accepted government standards, had come to be relied upon by a large and increasing number of shippers, publications, and others concerned as an impartial and trustworthy gauge of market events. To be deprived of this information would leave many producers at a loss to know how to time their shipments. True, live-stock receipts and price movements are published in the various market papers and broadcast by some of the market agencies, but not in anywhere near the systematic and comprehensive form of the government reports, which besides serve as a uniform and permanent record in no way approached by a talk over the radio.

The reason for this step, of course, was the necessity for retrenchment. With economy in government expenditures and a balanced budget no one has any quarrel—they are very much to be desired. But when it comes to discontinuing a valuable function of growing usefulness and popularity, and one which it would be difficult to replace, for the sake of saving a comparatively trifling sum, a doubt arises as to whether such a policy does not belong in the penny-wise and pound-foolish category.

It might also be objected that giving the live-stock exchanges, with their larger means and long-established machinery, a practical monopoly on the dissemination of market news would work an injustice to the co-operative agencies, which the government in other ways is doing its best to encourage.

To some of us, too, the question has occurred whether it is just to the large number of relatively small-salaried government employees who have given conscientious service in a particular field, and who have come to depend upon the permanence of their jobs under civil-service rules, without warning to be robbed of their livelihood and thrown upon an already badly overcrowded labor market. Is it not a bit inconsistent for the administration to urge private industry to raise wages, shorten hours, and hire more men, at the same time that it itself is cutting salaries and discharging people right and left?

Strongly worded protests from the American National Live Stock Association, state associations, and individual producers went over the wire to the national capital the moment the order was promulgated. And we are glad to be able to report that so effective were these that on June 29 the daily papers could carry the news that the order had in part been countermanded. The live-stock news service at the principal markets will be maintained, even if in somewhat curtailed form. The grain, fruit, and vegetable services, however, are to be abolished.

This once more demonstrates the importance of organizations that can speak with authority for the whole industry, and act quickly when occasion demands. The Secretary of Agriculture and the Director of the Budget are to be congratulated on lending ear to a just criticism on the part of the public which they are supposed to serve, instead of attempting to reach an in itself desirable goal by a rigidly predetermined course.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE OBJECTS TO TERMINAL CHARGE

ARGUMENTS WHY THE RAILROADS SHOULD ABSORB the terminal charge of \$2.70 were presented before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington by the Chicago Live Stock Exchange last month. The complaint attacks as unreasonably high the assessment resulting from adding the terminal charge to the present line-haul rate, and contends that payment of the line-haul rate should permit live stock to move into the stock-yards without any extra charge.

Herd Bulls	Range Bulls
PURE-BRED HEREFORD CATTLE	
Perry Park Ranch	
Larkspur, Colorado R. P. Lamont, Jr., Owner	

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT IS DOING

AT WASHINGTON

AT NOON ON JUNE 16 THE EMERGENCY SESSION of Congress came to a close, with a record of accomplishment to its credit unsurpassed in the peace-time history of the nation. So momentous was the legislation enacted that the life of every citizen will be materially affected thereby. For good or for ill, we have set out upon a new course, probably never to return to our old moorings. In the unprecedented powers given the President, he has been handed the instrument which he asked for to carry out his promise of a "new deal." This is as it should be—the program would be impossible without concentration of authority. The venture is frankly admitted to be an experimental one. If everything comes out as conjectured—if the business craft is rescued from the reefs on which it was foundering, if farming is again made a paying vocation, if a majority of our thirteen million unemployed are put back to work, if our railroads and our banks are restored to a sound economic foundation—the result will amply have justified the means. If not, we can chalk up another "noble experiment" to our score of failures, pay the bill, and try something else. Meanwhile let us sit tight, not rock the boat, co-operate with the pilot each to the best of his ability, and trust to fate.

* * *

In the following is presented a brief summary of the vital laws written into the statute-books since March 9:

1. *Industrial Recovery Act*.—Suspends anti-trust laws to inaugurate era of co-operation rather than individualism in industry. Provides for self-regulation of industry to limit production, maintain wage-levels, shorten working hours, and thus increase prices and employment. Gives government power to supervise and enforce these agreements through licensing system. Launches \$3,300,000,000 public-works program, and levies new taxes of \$220,000,000 on corporations to finance necessary bond issues. Through this measure administration aims to open up 4,000,000 jobs by fall.

2. *Farm Relief and Inflation Act*.—Empowers President to expand federal reserve credit by \$3,000,000,000 to aid business revival. Permits, but does not compel, him to issue \$3,000,000,000 of new currency or to reduce gold content of dollar by 50 per cent. Farm section seeks to restore farmers' income and eliminate surpluses by giving Secretary of Agriculture power to lease farm lands, allot production among farmers, and pay them bounties. Provides for taxes on commodities to raise funds for bounty payments. Authorizes \$2,000,000,000 bond issue to refinance farm mortgages.

WE OFFER FOR SALE 93 head of Registered Yearling Hereford Heifers, and 90 head of Registered Two-Year-Old Hereford Heifers.
HALEY-SMITH COMPANY, Sterling, Colo.

3. *Emergency Bank Act*.—Gives President war-time control over currency and precious metals. Ratifies March banking moratorium and takes country off gold standard. Another provision gives Reconstruction Finance Corporation authority to purchase stock of national banks which are now being reorganized.

4. *Glass-Steagall Bank Reform Act*.—Provides partial insurance after January 1, 1934, on deposits in Federal Reserve member banks and other banks meeting requirements of Insurance Corporation. Requires commercial banks to go out of securities business within a year, and forbids investment banks to accept deposits. Authorizes branch banking by national banks in states which permit it.

5. *Wagner-Lewis Emergency Relief Act*.—Establishes \$500,000,000 fund from which grants are now being made to states to provide for the destitute.

6. *Reforestation*.—Empowers President to employ men on reforestation and flood-control work, at minimum salary of \$1 a day. By July 1 approximately 275,000 men were at work under this plan.

7. *Railroad Reorganization*.—Establishes co-ordinator for railroads to work out economies in operation, with stipulation that employment shall not be reduced. Present wages to be maintained until June 30, 1934.

8. *Economy*.—Gives President power to reduce veterans' compensation by about \$300,000,000. Authorizes federal reorganization of departments and bureaus.

9. *Securities*.—Requires filing with Federal Trade Commission of complete information on new stocks and bonds offered for sale. Aims to protect investors by assuring them full data on securities they buy.

10. *Beer*.—Legalizes beer and wine of not more than 3.2 per cent alcoholic content by weight.

11. *Home-Owners*.—Establishes Home Owners' Loan Corporation, empowered to issue \$2,000,000,000 in bonds to refinance home mortgages.

12. *Muscle Shoals*.—Creates board of three members to direct development of flood control, reforestation, and power projects in Tennessee Valley. Provides for government operation of power plant.

13. *Gold-Clause Repeal*.—Makes it illegal to specify that contracts or bonds shall be payable in gold. Makes all United States money legal tender for payment of obligations.

14. *Employment Service*.—Establishes national employment service to co-operate with state agencies in attempt to find jobs for unemployed.

15. *Postage and Taxes*.—Reduces local letter postage rate to 2 cents. Gives President power to change other postal rates. Continues federal gasoline tax. Transfers 3 per cent electricity tax from consumers to power companies.

16. *Deficiency Appropriation*.—Makes appropriation of \$3,600,000,000 for public-works program and expenses involved in other emergency measures.

* * *

At midnight on July 8 the first processing tax went into effect under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. From that hour a levy of 30 cents a bushel will be collected from millers and other users of raw wheat. At the

same time a "compensating tax" of a like amount was imposed upon all imports of wheat, in addition to the regular tariff of 42 cents a bushel. In this way it is expected to raise \$150,000,000, which will be handed over to wheat-growers in the form of benefits, in return for a pledge on their part to reduce their acreage in 1934 and 1935; two-thirds of the bonuses to be paid when the agreements are signed. The maximum reduction will be 20 per cent, the exact amount being dependent upon the outcome of the wheat conference in London. This conference appears to be on the verge of an agreement on crop limitation by the four principal wheat-growing nations. No attempt will be made to cut down this year's crop, nature already having attended to that.

Production records of each state will be examined, and its quota determined as the average for the past five years. An allotment, arrived at in the same way, will then be fixed for each county. Finally each farmer's share will be decided on the basis of his average production for the past three years.

With the new level of wheat values, the addition of the 30-cent tax would more than equal the difference between the present and the pre-war price scale, but it is explained that the Secretary of Agriculture is figuring with a long-time parity. He estimates that the consequent increase in the price of bread should not be more than 1 cent a loaf, and threatens to prosecute in court anybody found guilty of profiteering.

* * *

Through its organization, the Institute of American Meat Packers, the packing industry has submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture for his approval a draft of a trade agreement covering the marketing of swine. The packers are reported to be willing to consider a system of fixed prices, and to allocate territory in the interest of lowering distribution cost. Assurance of an adequate supply of hogs and a fair return on their investment are demanded.

As a means of reducing tonnage, especially of lard, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration wishes to discourage the production of heavy swine by providing a system of premiums for medium-weights. Consideration is also being given to the matter of levying some processing tax on hogs, to be used in paying benefits to farmers who reduce their corn acreage.

* * *

A plan for restoring pre-war prices on cotton through a drastic curtailment of production has been announced by the Secretary of Agriculture. It is proposed to lease up to 10,000,000 acres of cotton land, with payment to farmers of cash benefits amounting to between \$100,000,000 and \$150,000,000. This money is to be raised through a processing tax of slightly more than 4 cents a pound. At the same time, cotton-growers will be given options at 6 cents a pound on approximately 2,500,000 bales taken over by the Farm Credit Administration from the Cotton Stabilization Corporation. Each grower will be entitled to an amount corresponding to the reduction in his acreage, and may sell it at any time up to next January.

Producers are being given a chance to decide whether this plan should be carried through. If a sufficient number of contracts are signed to take cotton land out of production this year, the intention is to go ahead with the program.

* * *

Albert S. Goss, of Seattle, master of the Washington State Grange, has been appointed to succeed Paul Bestor, who has resigned as federal land bank commissioner. In a statement issued to the press, Mr. Goss says that, since

Congress has determined that loans by the federal land banks shall be based upon normal values, appraisals will not follow the fluctuations of the land market to extremely low or extremely high levels, but will aim at making stability the determining factor, and preserving the system as a long-time rather than a short-time one.

Frank A. Theis, of Kansas City, Missouri, for many years engaged in the grain trade, has been appointed chief of the wheat-processing and marketing division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Ex-Senator Smith W. Brookhart, of Iowa, has been named trade advisor to the Farm Credit Administration, with Russia as his special field. Negotiations are understood to be in progress with representatives of that country looking to credit arrangements for the purchase of a large quantity of American cotton.

FOREST GRAZING FEES

IN THE JUNE PRODUCER WE MENTIONED THE decision of the Secretary of Agriculture in the national-forest grazing-fee matter, stating that the new rate basis represented a compromise between that originally proposed by the Forest Service and the suggestion of Secretary Mollin, and saying that in our next issue we would furnish full information as to how the rates had been worked out.

At the request of Secretary Wallace, and in belated fulfillment of the promise made by Secretary Jardine at the convention in Salt Lake City in 1927, the Forest Service undertook a study to determine the practicability of relating grazing fees to market prices of live stock. Upon the conclusion of this study, certain recommendations were submitted.

Market News Service

THE proposed elimination of the Market News Service is uneconomic and detrimental. Such elimination is opposed by the National Live Stock Marketing Association because:

1. It opens the door again to biased reports by individual firms and agents seeking selfish ends.
2. It closes the source of basic official information as regards prices, supplies, and trade conditions.
3. It eliminates one of the basic stabilizing forces on the market and on prices throughout the surrounding country.
4. It enables one reporter or a group on a given market to overadvertise that market, to the detriment of producers and of other markets.
5. It tends to break down the present system of standard market classes and grades, thereby confusing the producer and causing him further loss at the hands of unscrupulous buyers and traders.
6. It adds to the expense of marketing live stock because of the necessity for individual buyers and brokers to set up their own machinery for gathering market information.
7. It adds, therefore, in many ways to the cost of meats and meat products, and in general militates against the public welfare.

A reconsideration of this order should result in the maintenance of the Market News Service on all the primary markets.

National Live Stock Marketing Association

160 North LaSalle Street

Chicago, Illinois

In accepting these recommendations, Mr. Wallace made the following announcement:

"The price received by the producers during any one year appeals to me as being a fair index to use in the adjustment of grazing fees on national-forest ranges. Accordingly, upon recommendation of the Forest Service, I have approved the following method of adjusting the grazing fees, beginning in 1933:

"1. That the average national-forest grazing fees of 14.5 cents per head per month for cattle and 4.5 cents per head per month for sheep in effect during 1931 be used as the basis for making adjustments in the fees each year in accord with fluctuations in live-stock prices.

"2. That the grazing fees to be paid each year on national forests be adjusted so that the fees for any given year will bear the same ratio to the 1931 rate as the ratio which the average prices received by producers in the eleven western states for the year preceding the year for which the fees are to be adjusted bear to corresponding average prices during the period from 1920 to 1932, inclusive, in the case of sheep, and during the period from 1921 to 1930, inclusive, in the case of cattle.

"3. That the cattle fees to be paid each year be adjusted on the basis of prices received for beef cattle, as compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and that the sheep fees be adjusted on the basis of prices received for lambs, as likewise compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"4. That, in adjusting the grazing fees for 1933 in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraphs, 4.13 cents be considered the average price per pound of beef cattle for 1932, and 4.18 cents the corresponding price for lambs; that the average fee for 1933, as thus determined, will be 9.05 cents per head per month for cattle, or 37.6 per cent less than the average cattle fee determined by appraisal. For sheep the average fee in 1933 will be 2.05 cents per head per month, or 54 per cent less than the average sheep fee determined by appraisal.

"5. That the Forester be authorized to refund any amount collected for the year 1933 in excess of the adjusted fee, or to apply any such excess to the payment of any fees due or to be due, and to collect such additional payments as may be required to secure full payment of the fees as adjusted for the year 1933.

"6. That no adjustments in fees be made when the application of the above formula would affect the fees by less than one-half cent for cattle and one-quarter cent for sheep per head per month, and that in the establishment of all fees they be rounded off to the nearest cent for cattle and the nearest quarter-cent for sheep per head per month.

"7. That the Forester be authorized to make such adjustments from time to time as may be necessary to establish equitable fees between allotments, forests, regions, or states."

In arriving at these conclusions, it is explained, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Forester had the benefit of the advice of F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, and F. R. Marshall, secretary of the National Wool Growers' Association. In commenting upon the subject, the secretary further stated:

"Much consideration was given to the selection of a period over which the average prices of live stock could be accepted as a fair base. In reaching a conclusion on this point, periods

were selected which would represent, in the opinion of various members of the department, fair cycles in the sheep and cattle industries. It is believed these periods will appeal to the average stockman as fair and equitable, and warrant his support of the department's efforts in adjusting fees in the interest of all concerned.

"It is, of course, understood that, to be fair to the public and stockmen, the method must operate to increase the grazing fees as live-stock prices increase. In the event of a decline in live-stock prices, necessary reductions in fees will follow."

To avoid complications and misunderstandings in the future, the secretary emphasized the point that the plan for adjusting fees would be applied in a broad way, and no attempt would be made to adjust fees on account of local conditions.

Some doubt has been expressed as to whether this arrangement is designed as a permanent one, or just as a relief measure for temporary application. THE PRODUCER is in position to state that the new basis is meant to last, if experience proves it to be fair to all concerned. In the negotiations conducted at Washington by Secretaries Mollin and Marshall this point was clearly brought out.

Of course, administrations change, and with them policies. And there is always the more or less uncertain factor of Congress to be reckoned with. But barring the possibility of interference from that quarter, the reform undoubtedly will stand so long as it is working out satisfactorily to the Forest Service, on the one hand, and cattle- and sheepmen, on the other.

PREDATORY-ANIMAL WORK CURTAILED

ONE REGRETTABLE CONSEQUENCE OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S economy program, as it affects the West, is the alleged necessity for cutting down by more than 38 per cent the amount allotted to the Biological Survey for predatory-animal control work. This will cause a very serious reduction in the federal force that for so long has been maintained for this purpose, in co-operation with the states, and will tend to nullify the whole effort outlined under the ten-year plan.

Protests have been sent to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and to Lewis W. Douglas, Director of the Budget, from many western states, in the hope that a way might be found to modify the order to the extent at least of preserving the framework of this efficient organization.

DROUGHT LOANS TO FARMERS

ANNOUNCEMENT IS MADE THAT SPECIAL LIVE-stock feed loans from the Farm Credit Administration will be available to farmers in southwestern Kansas, southeastern Colorado, the Oklahoma Panhandle, the northern portion of the Texas Panhandle, and northeastern New Mexico. In this belt continued lack of rain, coupled with dust storms, has destroyed spring crops, and there is a serious shortage of feed.

Money will be lent at the rate of \$2.50 a head per month for horses and cattle more than a year old, 30 cents a head for sheep, and \$1 a head for brood sows; the loan limit being \$10 a head for horses and cattle, \$1.20 for sheep, and \$4 for sows. The maximum loan to any individual is \$250. The date of maturity is August 31, 1934. A first mortgage on the live stock is required as security. Initial payments will be for one month only.

Special drought rates on shipments of live-stock feed into this territory have been granted by the railroads.

Registered HEREFORD BULLS

J. M. CAREY & BROTHER

Cheyenne, Wyoming

Established 1872

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THE MARKETS

LIVE-STOCK MARKET IN JUNE

BY JAMES E. POOLE

CHICAGO, ILL., July 1, 1933.

WHHEAT WENT UP, MEAT DOWN, AND INFLATION was not responsible for either movement. Some philosopher has said that the weather is invariably the most important factor in agrarian affairs. What happened late in June was solely attributable to meteorological influences. A prolonged dry spell, reaching drought proportions, forced thousands of cattle to market. High temperatures restricted beef demand at urban centers, and the illusion that crowds attending the Chicago world's fair would devour beef by the ton, clamoring meanwhile for more, faded out. Seasonal price adjustment widened the spread between choice steers, on the one hand, and medium and common grades, on the other, until killers had access to an excessive supply of 800- to 1,250-pound warmed-up cattle at \$4.75 to \$5.25, even top grades losing ground. The \$7 quotation on choice yearlings and handy-weights up to 1,300 pounds did not disappear, prime yearlings being always quotable up to \$7.25, but the June cattle run carried few steers selling above \$6.50, most of the heavy bullocks going between that figure and \$5.75. At all times the undertone was weak, and, when drought influence sent cattle trooping to market late in the month, the price-list cracked. One of those mystifying booms developed on Wednesday, June 21, when buyers indulged in what proved to be a senseless scramble, advancing prices anywhere from 25 to 75 cents per cwt. But it was short-lived, the froth disappearing by the end of the week, and, during the last week, evidence of underlying weakness was pronounced. Omaha and Sioux City were filled with drought refugees, local cattle were trucked into Chicago to evade a threatened crash in prices, and at the end of the month a daily clearance was impossible. Beef trade, adversely affected by high temperatures, temporarily slowed up, consumers switching to cold-processed meats, which developed popularity. The whole market had the earmarks of a weak basis, and each decline carried the bulk of steers below the high mark of the previous advance. Trade action was in striking contrast to that of the corresponding period of 1932, when a bull movement carried top steers to \$9.50 in July and \$10.35 in August.

Yearling Cattle in Best Demand

As June worked along, heavy steers weighing anywhere from 1,400 up to 1,700 pounds were less conspicuous in the crop, enabling the upper crust to sell at \$6.25 to \$6.75; but at all times killers had no difficulty in satisfying requirements, plain 1,600- to 1,800-pound bullocks selling at \$5 to

\$5.75. The main play was on yearlings costing anywhere from \$5.75 to \$7.25, and the better they were, with respect to both quality and condition, the more readily they went over the scales. Dry weather dislodged a raft of little calves that had no place in beef trade, feeders claiming many to take back to the country at \$5.25 to \$5.75; but when the dry spell became serious, the country backed away, depriving such stock of healthy competition. The South contributed an army of low-grade steers selling down to \$2.50 per cwt. to killers, a delegation of Kansas "tip horns" costing them \$4.50 to \$5.25. This threw a heavy tonnage of low-grade beef into coolers, relieving stringency of several months' duration—a period when, the cheaper an animal could be priced, the more readily it sold. With access to an abundance of \$4.75 to \$5.50 steers, killers embraced the opportunity to apply pressure to top grades, the figure "seven" frequently disappearing from the sales-list.

Heifers Discriminated Against

Heifers, although popular at this season, were involved in the slump, \$6 stopping everything, and a large percentage of the yearling-heifer supply selling in a range of \$5 to \$5.75, or \$1 to \$1.50 per cwt. lower than a year ago. Heifer-feeders resented what they considered discrimination against their product, insisting that in the beef they were worth as much as steers, for which there is abundant proof. Cheaper grades of cattle—butter heifers costing \$4 to \$4.75, heiferettes at \$3.75 to \$4.25, corn-fed cows at \$4 to \$4.25, and grass cows at \$3.50 to \$3.85—furnished killers with a substantial tonnage of inexpensive meat, although it is doubtful if ultimate consumers derived much benefit. Canning and cutting cows at \$1.75 to \$2.70, although cheap, were relatively high, always finding a broad outlet.

Light Steers Pay Well for Their Feed

Net results of June trade were disappointing to feeders, although most of the light steers weighing 900 to 1,100 pounds paid well for their board. Feeders' discontent was enhanced by a spectacular rise in corn that made putting on the last few pounds expensive; but as the major part of the gain marketed came from cheap corn, feeders did well on their winter's work. Heavy steers, on the other hand, figured in red ink, with the possible exception of a few loads selling in the upper price register.

Drought Affects Stocker Trade

Stock-cattle demand waned as heat intensified, pastures dried out, and corn went skyward. Up to the middle of June the country took replacement cattle freely up to \$6; later the only reliable outlet for stockers was eastward, Pennsylvania taking many at \$3.15 to \$3.50. Killers made the market at that period on thousands of light steers, costing \$4.75 to \$5.50, that would have earned 50 cents to \$1 per cwt. more but for the adverse influence of drought.

Hogs Stick in Rut

Hogs kept in a rut all through June, the bulk selling at \$4.40 to \$4.65; few above \$4.75. Late in the month, drought

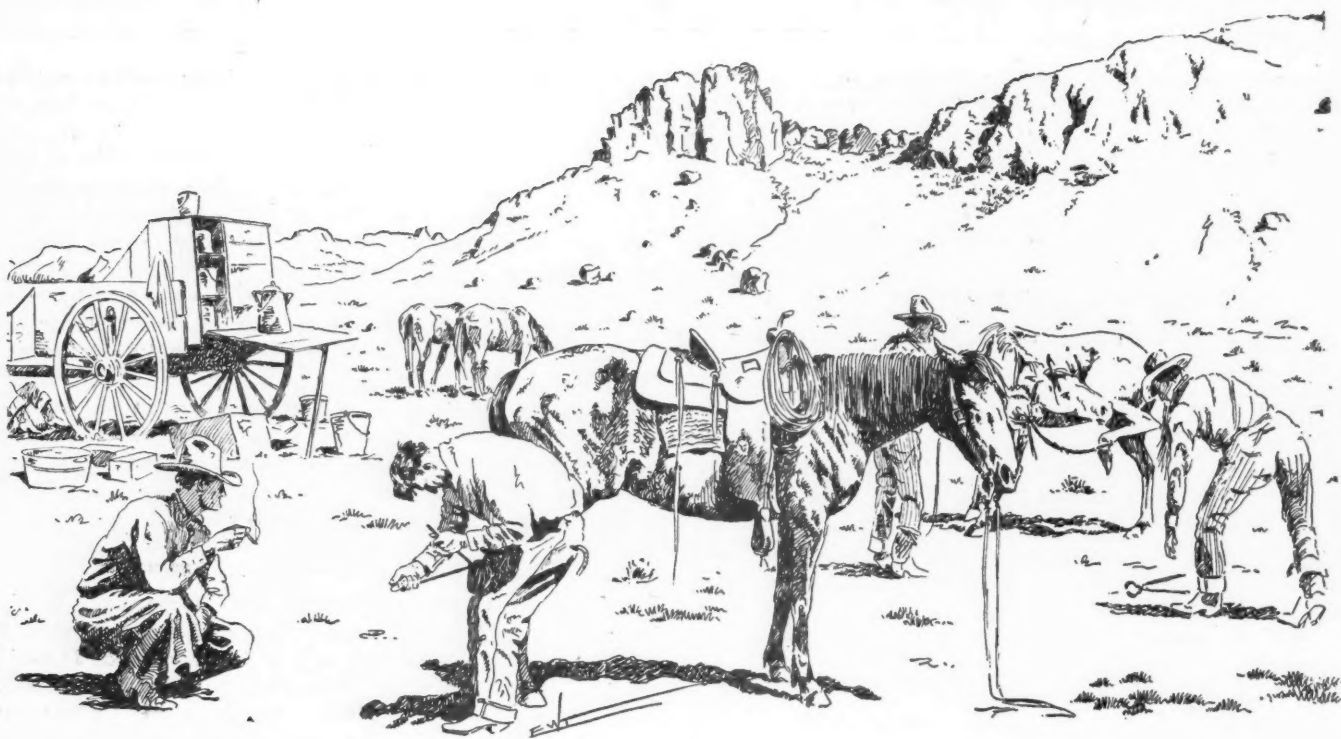
Hold on to quality:

Aug. DeRooy bought a bull at WHR a month ago. He writes: "I don't think I could have bought the same qualities in a bull here in Montana."

Buy at WHR for the best.

WYOMING HEREFORD RANCH, Cheyenne, Wyo.





CONCENTRATION... or POTENCY

THERE ARE two ways of producing a potent dose of blackleg vaccine. One is to make a "run of the mill" product and then "concentrate" it - which anyone can do. The other is to produce a highly potent vaccine that needs no building up.

Such a product cannot be produced by ordinary "book learning" methods. Behind the present Cutter vaccines stand over thirty-five years of experience and thousands of dollars spent in constant research. ANY 5 cc. dose of Cutter Bacterin will produce a far greater

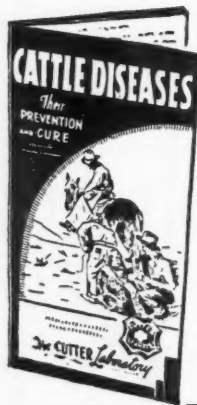


immunity (at least 46%) than any dose of "concentrated" bacterin on the market.

It requires over 16 cc. of ordinary bacterin to produce a single dose of "concentrated" bacterin equivalent in immunizing value to one 5 cc. dose of Cutter's Blackleg Bacterin.

For positive protection against blackleg, specify "Cutter" . . . uniformly dependable vaccines produced to the same rigid standards as Cutter products for use on precious human lives. **Accept no substitute for Cutter Standard.**

Cutter Blackleg Bacterin 10c per dose in small quantities. Order from your dealer, or write direct if he is not a Cutter Distributor.



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dislodged underweights and pigs, resulting in an accumulation that cluttered up the market, a bargain sale finally effecting a clearance on a \$3 to \$3.75 basis. Uncertainty regarding future corn and hog prices was at least partly responsible for this liquidation. With corn costing 60 cents in the interior, and a prospect of paying 75 cents, feeders backed away from adding weight, and, as stock-pig demand was lacking, packers were forced to freeze considerable meat, for which an outlet is doubtful, unless pig sacrifice ceases.

Processing Tax in Doubt

Nothing definite came out of Washington regarding hog-market control, although rumor was abundantly on tap. Secretary Wallace, in his pilgrimage over the hinterland, contented himself with propounding a series of questions, inviting producers to advise him. Among these questions were: Is a processing tax desirable? Will a processing tax on hogs justify a similar tax on competing foods, such as beef, mutton, poultry, and even fish? Should funds collected by a tax on meats be used to finance reduction of corn acreage?

Some Sort of Control to Be Effected

These inquiries give the scope of an investigation that is preliminary to establishing some sort of control over the hog market, which will be the next move, now that wheat, cotton, and tobacco have been disposed of. Packers are resisting a processing tax, but are under the necessity of going along with the administration in whatever policy may be adopted. Growers, weary of low hog prices and indignant over failure of prices to respond to the general upturn in commodity values, are anxious for action, the present "rubber stamp" market having elicited protest and being, without doubt, responsible for jettisoning shoats of the 1933 crop. But the plan

to collect a processing tax from packers, applying the money thereby derived to payment of "benefits" on land taken out of corn cultivation, is anything but popular with swine-raisers, and, if put into effect, will generate protest. Only a plebiscite on the subject would determine popular desire, and that is impossible. No allotment plan in the case of hogs could possibly be practical. Curtailment of corn production would not necessarily reduce swine numbers or pork tonnage. Substitute feeds are available, particularly soy beans, of which an enormous acreage has been planted this year over much of the Corn Belt, creating probability of a crop of soft pork, to the dismay of packers, who are circularizing the country with warning that bean-fed hogs will be penalized.

Regulation Will Not Include Direct Buying

Obviously the "dictatorate" intends to adopt some policy toward hog-marketing within the next ninety days. That it will have the least influence on so-called "direct" buying is doubtful, but the plan may impose a processing tax, fix a graduated scale of ascending prices, or put a cash premium on hogs below a certain weight, probably 200 pounds, with the object of reducing tonnage by stimulating marketing of underweights. Any plan adopted will be experimental, and will inevitably generate more or less dissatisfaction.

Parity with Corn Desired

Meanwhile, the hog market is running in a groove, from which early dislodgment is improbable. A year ago it went on a rampage, the top going to \$5.45 in July, from which it took a nose dive until a halt was reached at \$3.10 last winter. If, by any of the many price-boosting schemes proposed, hogs could be advanced to a parity with corn, those

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responsible would deserve a measure of sanctification. Hogs are out of line with cattle, sheep, corn, and most other commodities, and are so far below cost of production that the people at Washington face a veritable conundrum. A heavy June run was partly responsible for what happened in the hog market recently. Subsidence may revive hope of resumption of operation of the law of supply and demand.

Lamb Values Decline

Lamb prices slumped 75 cents to \$1 per cwt. during June, the month closing on the bottom. Top prices gradually slipped from \$8.75 to \$7.25, packers buying the bulk of their native lambs late in the month at \$6.75 to \$7. The first run of Idaho and Oregon lambs at mid-month sold at a range of \$7.15 to \$7.75, a procession of fed California lambs of the new crop earning \$7 to \$7.85. These prices compare with \$5.75 to \$6.50 at the corresponding period of 1932, when live-mutton trade was under a hoodoo. The native crop was seriously impaired this season by a wet spring, followed by drought, throwing into the market thousands of half-fat lambs that had no fitting place in a meat display. The native crop will be in early, and western lambs promise to run late, so that price recovery is possible, sheep-house opinion being that the market will be on a \$6.50 to \$7 basis much of the time. Sheep are in the same rut, \$2 to \$3 taking most of the fat ewes.

Materially Higher Prices Not-Expected

Early July showed scant promise of substantially higher prices, except possibly in the case of heavy shipping cattle. Continued drought will affect the situation adversely, but relief is probable. So many other factors enter into the problem that speculation is useless, but it is doubtful if currency expansion, inflation, or whatever it may be termed, will boost live-stock prices in the same manner that imperishable commodities and securities have gone skyward. Cattle have derived benefit from the advance in hides, and lambs from wool. Even then hoof prices have slipped. At the outset, any government venture into the sphere of live-stock valorization will be restricted to hogs; but the Agricultural Adjustment Act empowers the secretary to gather in "other competing foods," so that he might be tempted to enlarge the scope of action in the event that marking up costs of hog product to consumers restricted consumption.

HOLDINGS OF FROZEN AND CURED MEATS

BELOW IS A SUMMARY OF STORAGE HOLDINGS of frozen and cured meats, lard, poultry, creamery butter, and eggs on June 1, 1933, as compared with June 1, 1932, and average holdings on that date for the past five years (in pounds except as otherwise noted):

Commodity	June 1, 1933	June 1, 1932	Five-Year Average
Frozen beef.....	18,923,000	22,429,000	32,814,000
Cured beef*.....	11,450,000	13,226,000	17,424,000
Lamb and mutton.....	1,843,000	1,019,000	2,353,000
Frozen pork.....	175,727,000	225,221,000	238,587,000
Dry salt pork*.....	104,228,000	128,423,000	144,826,000
Pickled pork*.....	388,000,000	442,222,000	434,374,000
Miscellaneous.....	50,798,000	59,625,000	73,885,000
Totals.....	750,969,000	892,164,000	942,263,000
Lard.....	110,381,000	128,103,000	143,260,000
Frozen poultry.....	38,096,000	44,829,000	45,372,000
Creamery butter.....	34,555,000	29,160,000	31,803,000
Eggs (case equivalent).....	10,457,000	8,094,000	10,024,000

*Cured or in process of cure.

LIVE STOCK AT STOCK-YARDS

APPENDED ARE TABLES SHOWING RECEIPTS, shipments, and slaughter of live stock at sixty-two markets for the month of May, 1933, compared with May, 1932, and for the five months ending May, 1933 and 1932:

RECEIPTS

	May		Five Months Ending May	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Cattle*.....	1,030,118	919,314	4,312,548	4,541,960
Calves.....	528,291	477,761	2,174,945	2,265,639
Hogs.....	3,142,938	3,049,739	14,666,323	16,825,592
Sheep.....	2,402,427	2,429,106	10,052,611	11,354,204

TOTAL SHIPMENTS†

	May		Five Months Ending May	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Cattle*.....	380,241	341,698	1,601,472	1,724,968
Calves.....	154,251	141,714	655,808	644,457
Hogs.....	717,696	853,516	3,928,523	5,463,850
Sheep.....	1,081,056	1,072,339	4,372,243	4,935,501

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS

	May		Five Months Ending May	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Cattle*.....	153,095	99,730	599,283	526,432
Calves.....	40,279	18,100	128,730	94,528
Hogs.....	38,069	30,698	142,774	161,317
Sheep.....	125,241	99,718	488,423	524,146

LOCAL SLAUGHTER

	May		Five Months Ending May	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Cattle*.....	628,354	563,713	2,667,096	2,770,504
Calves.....	377,583	331,536	1,505,945	1,607,891
Hogs.....	2,412,278	2,187,890	10,713,482	11,348,649
Sheep.....	1,318,868	1,360,016	5,672,521	6,427,183

*Exclusive of calves.

†Including stockers and feeders.

COMPARATIVE LIVE-STOCK PRICES

BELOW ARE FIGURES SHOWING PRICES ON THE principal classes and grades of live stock at Chicago on June 30, 1933, compared with June 1, 1933, and July 1, 1932 (per 100 pounds):

	June 30, 1933	June 1, 1933	July 1, 1932
SLAUGHTER STEERS:			
Choice (1,100 to 1,500 lbs.).....	\$6.25-7.00	\$6.75-7.75	\$8.15-8.60
Good.....	5.00-6.50	5.75-7.25	7.00-8.25
Choice (900 to 1,100 lbs.).....	6.25-7.00	7.00-7.75	8.15-8.60
Good.....	5.00-6.25	5.75-7.25	7.00-8.15
Medium (800 lbs. up).....	4.50-5.50	5.00-6.25	6.00-7.25
FED YEARLING STEERS:			
* Good to Choice.....	6.25-6.75	7.00-7.75	7.00-8.50
HEIFERS:			
Good to Choice.....	4.50-5.00	5.30-6.50	6.25-7.50
COWS:			
Good.....	3.00-4.25	3.75-4.50	3.00-5.00
CALVES:			
Good to Choice.....	3.75-4.75	4.00-5.25	3.75-5.00
FEEDER AND STOCKER STEERS:			
Good to Choice.....	4.25-5.75	5.00-6.50	5.00-6.25
Common to Medium.....	3.00-4.50	4.00-5.25	3.25-5.00
HOGS:			
Medium Weights (200 to 250 lbs.).....	4.40-4.50	4.75-5.95	5.00-5.15
LAMBS:			
Medium to Choice (92 lbs. down).....	6.75-7.50	7.00-8.00	4.75-6.50
EWES:			
Medium to Choice.....	1.50-2.75	1.50-3.00	1.00-2.25

DROUGHT PLAYS HAVOC WITH STOCKER DEMAND

J. E. P.

A PROMISING STOCK-CATTLE SITUATION HAS BEEN marred by nature's antagonism. Up to early June the whole country was greedy for replacement stock, despite backward corn-planting, a feeling of optimism being engendered when the early spring deluge ceased, making possible planting acreages varying from 70 to 95 per cent of normal. Hardly had the crop reached the first plowing stage when temperatures went skyward, hot winds blasted many localities, and within ten days a crop prospect that showed reasonable promise faded out. A speculative furore in the pit sent cash corn soaring, to the distress of feeders with cattle in the preparation stage, old corn was locked up, and new cattle-feeding ventures were of necessity abandoned. A class of two-way steers weighing 850 to 1,200 pounds, for which feeders had been clamorous at \$5.25 to \$5.75, lost their country outlet, probably for the rest of the season, while light stockers became almost unsalable, owing to dry pastures. A Chicago concern that had previously been hauling trains of Texas, or Panhandle, yearlings to that market for distribution in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, suspended operations, the country outlet narrowing to necessities of silage feeders handling low-grade steers, and Pennsylvania operators with whom quality is of secondary importance.

On this occasion the trouble is not monetary. In fact, between government and private loan sources, responsible feeders had access to all the purchase-loan money they needed. It is probably a fact that during May the price situation got out of hand, stocker prices working out of line with those on finished cattle, but burned pastures, a rising

corn market, and determination to await developments were the major restraining influences. The record of all previous drought periods demonstrates that impending feed shortage invariably fills market centers with unfinished cattle, and unless the whole Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio River valley sections get an early wetting-down, the in-and-out feeder who purchased on an extensive scale last fall will not be a price-determining element.

In any event, the corn crop will be short, and, as usual, reserves have been magnified. In sections of the Corn Belt where a full corn acreage could not be planted, recourse was had to soy beans; but cost of seed soared so rapidly as to discourage planting this crop. The first crop of clover and alfalfa was heavy, but secondary growth has been dwarfed, creating a present prospect that the cattle-feeding section will go into the winter with deficient supplies of both coarse grains and roughage. Oats never filled, and even barley is a partial failure in the face of broadening brewery demand. The anvil chorus of scientists proclaiming the economy of wheat-feeding is effectively silenced. Every bushel of old corn is now good property, the probability being that the great bulk will go into elevator storage.

By mid-September the cattle-feeding prospect will take definite form. Meanwhile caution is the slogan. Innumerable country sales of stock cattle, which were responsible for wide distribution last year, are in abeyance—possibly canceled. While it is axiomatic that money is frequently made feeding high-cost corn, the rank and file of in-and-out feeders have never learned that lesson. About a year ago the whole Corn Belt was clamoring for cattle to feed on contract, a relic of that furore being the Armour-Cudahy venture, resulting so disastrously that it will not be repeated. In fact, it is doubtful if many cattle will go into farm feed-lots to be

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fed on contract. Thousands of farmers who rarely handled steers were clamorous for participation in contract operations during the latter half of 1932. They would have sold every bushel of their corn had a market existed, and will do so this year at 50 cents per bushel, or better, practical certainty existing that corn will follow wheat, if it does not get out of line on a relatively high basis.

Human foresight is notoriously deficient; also, the line between scarcity and plenitude is finely drawn. There is a possibility that corn will be put into the crib next fall for a gamble on the future price, especially by those who are long on futures. Regular feeders will take advantage of deflection by the hit-or-miss element to lay in cattle; some may even cuddle up to the big steer, in confidence that a turn in the production tide will put that type of bullock in the category of profitable beef production again.

The price fate of the 1933 crop of calves, both steers and heifers, will be in the balance for several weeks, if not until weaning time. The reception given by the market to the crop of yearlings now in the finishing stage and already trooping to market will have much to do with the price of calves next fall. Commercial breeders in the West were in a strong strategic position until recently, as practically all the calves acquired last fall and sent to the butcher up to the end of June either paid for their board or figured substantially in the black; but drought, coupled with feed scarcity, may crowd the residue of the yearling crop into the market prematurely, whereupon feeders will demand concessions from breeders. At the inception of July a large percentage of the steers back in feeders' hands were calves acquired last fall, the old crop of big bullocks having been reduced in numbers to a point where weekly production of beef was not burdensome. If the fat-yearling market stands the gaff during the July-to-October period, the stocker prospect will improve materially.

In a monetary sense there is nothing in the prospect to cause concern. Since the moratorium, rural, or agrarian, financial conditions have improved substantially. A majority of the country banks closed at that time have resumed business, much of the capital they housed having become available, so that the serious problem is feed production and cost. If the grain market is capable of absorbing any considerable corn tonnage at 50 to 75 cents per bushel, thousands of farmers will either take the short route to cash via the elevator, or lock it up in the crib, in confidence that it will be good property.

Drought invests the late summer and fall stock-cattle market with uncertainty. Belated moisture will revive pastures; but, in any event, cattle-buying energy, recently rampant, has slowed down. The market is in the doldrums, the only tonic influences possible being a higher fat-cattle market, arrest of the corn boom, and revival of grass.

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WHOLESALE MEAT PRICES

WHOLESALE PRICES ON WESTERN DRESSED meats at Chicago on June 30, 1933, compared with June 1, 1933, and July 1, 1932, were as below (per 100 pounds):

FRESH BEEF AND VEAL

	June 30, 1933	June 1, 1933	July 1, 1932
STEERS (700 lbs. up):			
Choice	\$ 8.50- 9.00	\$ 9.50-10.50	\$12.00-13.00
Good	8.00- 8.50	8.50- 9.50	11.00-12.00
STEERS (550 to 700 lbs.):			
Choice	8.50- 9.50	9.50-11.00	12.00-13.50
Good	8.00- 8.50	8.50-10.00	11.50-12.50
YEARLING STEERS:			
Choice	8.50- 9.50	10.00-11.00	12.00-13.50
Good	8.00- 8.50	9.00-10.00	11.50-12.50
COWS:			
Good	6.50- 7.50	7.50- 8.00	8.50- 9.50
VEALERS:			
Choice	7.50- 8.50	9.00-11.00	10.00-11.00
Good	6.50- 7.50	8.00- 9.50	8.00-10.00

FRESH LAMB AND MUTTON

LAMBS (45 lbs. down):			
Choice	\$13.00-14.00	\$15.00-16.00	\$15.00-16.00
Good	12.00-13.00	13.00-15.00	14.00-15.00
EWES:			
Good	5.00- 6.50	6.00- 7.00	7.00- 8.00

FRESH PORK CUTS

LOINS:			
8-12 lb. average	\$ 6.00- 7.00	\$ 9.50-10.50	\$16.00-18.00

HIDE VALUES BECOMING STABILIZED

J. E. P.

A POKER GAME IS IN PROGRESS BETWEEN packers, hide-dealers, and tanners. Packers are well sold up on current take-off, dealers are looking for higher prices, and tanners are making strenuous effort to halt the rising trend of prices. Leather stocks are in strong hands, and shoemakers are operating on a hand-to-mouth basis, as free buying of leather would fortify the position of tanners, and there has been a halt in shoe-buying. When the inflation furore started, both retail and wholesale shoe-dealers launched selling drives by stimulating customer demand with the argument that cheaper dollars meant higher shoes. This logic was effective, many retailers cleaning up shelf-holdings within a few weeks. Attempting replenishment, they found that wholesale cost had been marked up in consequence of advancing leather prices and higher wage scales, plus the new psychological influence consequent upon upward trends of all non-perishable commodities.

All this has tended to create a "stabilized" market, packer indifference to bids being due to light holdings, while tanners have balked at paying more money until they are able to mark up leather stocks. During the period when country hides were worth little or nothing, an enormous poundage of hides and skins that ordinarily reach the tannery finally were lost in the shuffle, having been thrown onto manure piles or into vacant lots; all this raw material, now possessing a stable value, being lost to the trade. Packer hides were always salable, at a price, and were conserved in the cellar or in the tannery. Now that consumption has revived, wastage is regretted.

Packers hold the key to the situation at the moment, the tanner position being weak. The market has been nominal for several weeks at 11 to 13½ cents, and is more likely to advance than recede. What country hides were available after buying was resumed have been closely marketed, and, as the take-off, outside slaughtering centers, is restricted,

supply of raw material from country sources is limited. During the low-price period, packers with tanning subsidiaries weighed up millions of pounds of hides practically to themselves, this property now showing substantial inventory profits, which are reflected in sharp gains by leather stocks. Both National Leather and Mosser Leather—Swift and Armour subsidiaries, respectively—came to life on the stock exchange as a result of this accession to their cash resources. Raw stocks are in strong hands, and although the new level of prices has restricted sales volume somewhat, no price recession appears possible.

Shoe production during the first four months of 1933 was 105,252,664 pairs, against 103,804,944 pairs during the corresponding period of 1932. May production is estimated at 32,000,000 pairs—a record for the month, exceeding the previous high in 1929; but it must be remembered that much of this represents forward purchasing, both by retailers and consumers, in anticipation of higher prices.

WOOL PRICES CONTINUE STRONG

J. E. P.

WOOL IS BETTER PROPERTY AS TIME WORKS along. Prices continue strong, with an upward tendency, no setback having developed since the present rise began in March. This condition is world-wide, eliminating need of apprehension that the importing parity, so long advertised, will be reached. Every pound of wool in the United States is in strong hands, regardless of where it is located.

The next development must be an upturn in quotations by spinners and top-makers. There is also a prospect of code establishment in the near future, under the Industrial Recovery Act, adding certainty to higher prices for manufactured wool. Consumer demand has slackened somewhat, wardrobes having been replenished in consequence of threat of higher prices, although a fair volume of trade is being done, especially in women's wear.

In the West there is a pronounced disposition to hold back wool in certain localities; but, as a whole, the new clip is either closely sold up or consigned. Probably 90 per cent of the 1933 clip is out of first hands.

A gratifying feature is the continued advance in foreign markets, Japan having been a free buyer at recent Australian sales. European markets are strong, and decidedly against the buyer, although less active than a few weeks back.

While much ado has been made about the rise, wool is not intrinsically high at present. There can be no disputing the facts that the commodity is in sound position at the new level, that further appreciation is more probable than recessions, and that the diminishing value of the dollar must be reckoned with. There is a strong probability that the importing parity will go still higher, although it might be affected if the proposition of Cordell Hull, spokesman for the United States at the London conference, for a general tariff reduction of 10 per cent is adopted.

Stocks at eastern concentration points have not increased in consequence of a heavy new-clip movement from shearing-grounds, much of the wool moved having gone direct or been diverted in transit to the mills. Buying in the West is at the fag end of the season. Texas has been selling twelve-month wool around 27 cents; eight-month wool, at about 25 cents. Territory wools are realizing 72 to 75 cents, clean basis, landed in Boston.

The wool situation may be epitomized as follows: So-called surplus stocks are entirely cleaned up; foreign mar-

kets are strong and against the buyer; there is keen interest in short wools suited to woolen-mill needs; growers, surprised by the recent rapid advance, are somewhat skeptical of further appreciation; all grades of wool are in the strongest statistical position in many years; a test will come when, and if, cost of fabrics and clothing is marked up sharply; manufacturers are refusing to price their product farther ahead than September, owing to uncertainty concerning wool prices and code action.

FEEDSTUFFS

THE PRICE OF COTTONSEED CAKE AND MEAL ON July 5 was \$24 a ton, f. o. b. Texas points. Hay prices at Kansas City on June 28 were: Alfalfa—No. 1 extra leafy, \$10.50 to \$11; No. 2 extra leafy, \$10 to \$10.50; No. 1, \$9.50 to \$10; No. 2 leafy, \$8.50 to \$9; No. 2, \$7.50 to \$8; No. 3 leafy, \$7 to \$7.50; No. 3, \$6.50 to \$7; sample, \$5.50 to \$6; prairie, old crop—No. 1, \$7 to \$7.50; No. 2, \$5 to \$7; No. 3, \$4 to \$4.50; sample, \$2.50 to \$3.50; timothy—No. 1, \$7 to \$7.50; No. 2, \$5.50 to \$6.50; No. 3, \$5 to \$5.50; sample, \$4.50 to \$5.

DECLINE IN PORK EXPORTS

THE EXTENT TO WHICH OUR EXPORTS OF PORK products have declined since 1920 is shown by the below figures, compiled from reports of the Department of Commerce (in pounds):

Year	Bacon, Hams, and Shoulders	Lard (Excl. Neutral)
1920.....	821,922,000	612,250,000
1921.....	647,680,000	868,942,000
1922.....	631,452,000	766,950,000
1923.....	828,890,000	1,035,382,000
1924.....	637,980,000	944,095,000
1925.....	467,459,000	688,829,000
1926.....	351,591,000	698,961,000
1927.....	237,720,000	681,303,000
1928.....	248,278,000	759,722,000
1929.....	275,118,000	829,328,000
1930.....	216,953,000	642,486,000
1931.....	123,246,000	568,708,000
1932.....	84,175,000	546,184,000

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FOREIGN

ENGLISH LIVE-STOCK LETTER

BY JOSEPH RAYMOND

[Special Correspondence to The Producer]

LONDON, June 17, 1933.

LITTLE THAT IS DEFINITE HAS BEEN HEARD OF late of the national-meat-marketing-scheme rod that the British government has in pickle for the meat trade of Great Britain. A bacon scheme has been passed and agreed to, and a milk-marketing scheme is being hotly contested. Thus it is unlikely that the government, with its hands full at the moment of much contentious legislation, will attempt to force any fresh meat-marketing proposals to an issue. For one thing, a national scheme would involve the establishment of a centralized slaughtering plan, revolutionary in conception and complex, for its thorough organization. However much the government may desire to help the home farmer, it is not likely to campaign too heavily on revolutionary lines, in a trade which, besides numbering forty thousand individual retailers, is built up of a great army of live-stock dealers, agents, wholesalers, and distributors, who could make extremely difficult the realization of a new business scheme so divorced in character from that entrenched in tradition. Farmers themselves love a free market, and others besides Aberdonians in the far north seek to woo the more distant London market, whereas they would be confined to their own area under a scheme of district definition.

Already the hint has been thrown out at Westminster that quotas are regarded as a temporary measure and not as an ultimate ideal. Besides, farmers themselves are none too satisfied with the present effects of the existing meat-imports-quota regime. The British overseas dominions have been charged with being the most difficult problem to solve under the quota plan, and in a year from now we may see a retreat from such governmental regulation of the national supply.

Lately the Central Chamber of Agriculture has endeavored to concoct something better than the plain quota. Quotas or tariffs, or both combined, this body says, might be varied by a scheme of prevention of wholesale underselling by way of a landing charge of 4 cents per pound, to be levied on all meats imported from foreign countries; such charge, or a portion of it, to be returnable on the following conditions: Argentine chilled meat is being sold in Smithfield at about 8 cents per pound for sides. At that price the British farmer cannot compete. The chamber says: Stabilize the price level of Argentine chilled sides at 12 cents per pound; on proof by the importer that his average weekly sales were made at 12 cents per pound, allow a rebate of the 4 cents per pound landing charge; if the average weekly sales were 10 cents per pound, the rebate would be 2 cents per pound; and if the average sales were at 8 cents or less per pound, there would be no rebate. The difference in value between chilled beef and British-fed beef is at least 3 cents per pound, and thus the British producer would get \$8.50 per live cwt. for his fat bullocks. Foreign imports of mutton, lamb, hides, etc., should, the chamber says, be treated likewise, and the basic price altered as occasion demands. The promulgation of this idea indicates how insistent home interests are for advantage against imported supplies. Political tendencies

still indicate that, when it comes to facing the electorate, any such scheme of making food dearer will not be tolerated by the masses.

It is an interesting fact that there is still in existence among meat-retailers throughout Great Britain a considerable volume of opinion in favor of the registration and licensing of retail meat shops. Butchers state that during the last year or two the number of entrants into their trade has been far too large, and they seek some relief from this excessive competition. It is thought unlikely, however, that the government would ever consent to such a measure of restriction.

A feature of note in Empire beef importation into Great Britain this year has been the frequent shipment of chilled instead of frozen supplies from South Africa, and occasionally from Australia. The South African trade in the soft-surfaced export of Rhodesian and other beef has been so successful as now to become a weekly, if small, feature, and more than one Australian consignment has met with marked success and comparative freedom from mold damage even over the long voyage of up to seven weeks' duration. The Blue Star Line, owned by Vestey Brothers, now seeks to enter the Australian trade, in order to achieve the regular transport of beef from Australia in a chilled condition, as contrasted with the frozen exports which find no favor in public consumption, but are marketable only as army and public-institution supply. Australia last year sent Britain nearly three quarters of a million frozen beef quarters, and it is argued that the bulk of this meat, if sent chilled, could be sold on the British markets at fair prices as third- or fourth-quality chilled beef. Permission will have to be granted for the entry of the shipping line in question into the Australian shipping conference before such a plan can be proceeded with.

Fat-cattle prices in England have been fluctuating of late, standing just recently at 3 per cent below pre-war averages. Fat sheep have also been rather cheaper, falling to 20 per cent above the pre-war level.

NOTES FROM FOREIGN LANDS

Germany Buying Irish Cattle

Germany is buying cattle in Ireland, in return for the free entry of her coal.

Drought in South Africa

As the result of a severe drought in South Africa, 100,000 sheep are reported to have perished. Thousands of sheep have been trucked to Bechuanaland for grazing.

France Excludes Foreign Wheat

A bill which virtually shuts foreign wheat out of the French market has been passed by the French Parliament. The price to be paid farmers will be about \$1.60 a bushel.

Italy Self-Supporting in Wheat

Italy, which in the past has been importing a large proportion of its annual wheat requirements, has now reached the point where it is capable of supplying its own needs, according to official figures.

Canadian Government in Cattle-Shipping Business

Resuming a service suspended in 1929, the Canadian government recently shipped a cargo of 400 head of cattle and 240,000 bushels of grain to the United Kingdom aboard one of the vessels belonging to the government merchant marine.

THE BULLETIN BOARD

REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL STOCK SHOW

The "Review and Album of the International Live Stock Exposition, 1932," is out. It is a most attractive, cloth-bound volume, which in 350 pages of text and splendid pictures tells the story of this, the world's foremost live-stock event. Those of our readers who are interested in securing a copy should send \$1 to B. H. Heide, secretary of the International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

CATTLE ON PASTURE IN KANSAS AND OKLAHOMA

Spring movement of cattle into the Bluestem (Flint Hills) and Osage pastures of Kansas and Oklahoma has been approximately 7 per cent larger than in 1932 and 5 per cent larger than two years ago, according to a report issued by the Department of Agriculture. Between January 1 and May 31, 225,000 cattle were received in the Bluestem region, against 207,000 in 1932 and 230,000 in 1931. Osage pastures during the same period received 90,000 head, compared with 87,000 in 1932 and 70,000 in 1931. A larger proportion than usual of the cattle are cows and yearlings. Grass is plentiful, and the animals are making good gains, but in Kansas stock water is running low.

SLIGHT INCREASE IN PIG CROP

On the basis of returns from 158,000 farms, the Department of Agriculture, as of June 1, estimates an increase of 3 per cent in the spring pig crop of 1933 over that of last year, and an increase of 8 per cent in the number of sows to farrow in the fall over the number that farrowed in 1932.

Spring pigs were more numerous than a year ago in all the north-central states except Iowa, Wisconsin, and North Dakota, with the largest increase east of the Mississippi River. In other areas, except the far-western states, where there was a decrease of 11 per cent, there was little change from a year ago.

SAFeway CAMPAIGN STIMULATES BEEF SALES

Results of the recent two-weeks' beef campaign of the Safeway Stores were noticed in a tremendous upswing in sales. While during the two weeks preceding the campaign a total of 2,055,043 pounds of beef were sold by the stores of the concern in the territory covered, in the fortnight that the campaign was going on, 3,271,649 pounds were disposed of.

HORSE-MEAT PACKING PLANT REOPENS

Increased demand for horse meat has caused the reopening of the Schlessen Brothers' Packing Plant in Portland, Oregon. The raw material is supplied by the wild herds in eastern Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and Canada.

AUCTION: 400 head high-bred stock horses—work, polo, cow horses. Ancho, N. M., September 5. Post Office, J. R. Jenkins, Corona, N. M.

WANTED FOR CASH

Feeder cattle, yearlings or calves, to supply Corn Belt feed-lots direct from the range. How many have you for sale? Describe as to quality and approximate weights, and state your railroad loading station.

FRED CHANDLER, Chariton, Iowa

ABORTION

QUICKLY CONTROLLED

BY OUR method all unbred females can be permanently immunized; all females over five months with calf can be temporarily protected until after calving, when permanent treatment may be safely given.

No blood tests required. No expert supervision necessary. Products prepared under Government License and sold under our Money Back guarantee.

Now is the time to protect yourself against loss. Write today for full details on abortion control and reduced prices on our complete line of Government Licensed products for hogs, cattle, sheep, and poultry.

FARMERS SERUM & SUPPLY CO.
1612 West 16th St., Dept. K,
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ROUND THE RANGE

RANGE AT END OF JUNE

Instead of the range and live-stock report issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics early in June, and which would be somewhat out of date at this time, when so much depends upon changes in the weather from day to day, we print herewith an extract from the *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin*, showing conditions in the seventeen range states for the week ending June 27:

Arizona.—Hot weather, with moderate rains in extreme southeast, and light in eastern half; considerable improvement in southeast, but water low in most sections; range and live stock fair generally, but poor in places in east.

California.—Temperatures somewhat below normal; no precipitation; most crops advancing rapidly; wheat and barley harvests being pushed; yields favorable.

Colorado.—Moisture needed for growing crops and ranges in north and extreme east; beneficial rains in south-central portion; first cutting of alfalfa well under way; corn being cultivated.

Idaho.—Warm; light rain in north, but none elsewhere; drying winds unfavorable in southeast, where dry-land crops are suffering for rain; irrigated crops fair to good; live stock thriving.

Kansas (western).—Moderate to heavy showers locally in west; corn clean and well cultivated, but making little growth and needing rain badly; pastures poor.

Montana.—Except light to moderate showers in north, dry and continued warm; most dry-land crops further deteriorated, with good rains needed at once east of divide; live stock holding up well; range, grass, and water-holes drying up.

Nebraska (western).—Winter and spring wheat and oats continue to deteriorate; much being cut for hay; progress and condition of corn fair, but rain necessary soon.

Nevada.—Moderate temperatures, but no precipitation; weather favorable for irrigated crops, but injurious to ranges.

New Mexico.—Temperatures below normal; moderate to heavy showers, except light in southeast; early corn earing; range improving and live stock gaining.

North Dakota.—Moderate, scattered showers have relieved droughty conditions somewhat in a few sections; pastures and ranges drying rapidly; grasshoppers form serious menace in many sections.

Oklahoma.—Hot; only widely scattered showers, and general rain badly

needed; condition of corn poor to only fair; pastures drying, and stock water scarce in some sections.

Oregon.—Seasonable temperatures; dry until near close of month, then scattered showers; crops doing well in northwest and in irrigated districts elsewhere; pastures mostly good, but drying locally; live stock improving.

South Dakota (western).—Hot and dry; showers generally inadequate; much grain not worth harvesting and some cut for hay, while some pastured; corn still fair to good generally, but needs rain; live stock fair.

Texas.—Temperatures about normal in south, slightly cool in extreme west, but warm elsewhere; local showers in extreme east, extreme west, and Panhandle; corn at critical stage, and general rain would be beneficial; ranges mostly dry, though greatly benefited by rain in extreme west; cattle continue good.

Utah.—Unusually warm, and no rain rather hard on unirrigated crops; early haying progressing; ranges and live stock fair; water dwindling, and rain badly needed in all sections.

Washington.—Showers late in month benefited grains, pastures, and field crops, but inconsequential on some light lands; live stock doing well.

Wyoming.—Hot and dry, except good showers in Platte Valley; live stock doing well; range drying in central and north sections; moisture badly needed for dry-land crops.

RANGE AND LIVE-STOCK CONDITIONS

Arizona

Our rains are starting three weeks earlier than usual, and much of the country has already benefited. If the rains continue, we shall have a great season.—J. B. STILES, Holbrook.

Colorado

Baca County is facing the most serious drought in a good many years. High, dry winds have absorbed what little moisture has fallen this spring, following an unusually dry winter. Cattle are being shipped out or moved about to find sufficient feed.—FELIX MUNDELL, Bartlett.

Cattle are in fair condition. It seems there will be a feed shortage. Wheat, barley, and oats are drying up. Corn, having been planted late, has not sprouted. We have a fair-to-poor stand of cane and feed. The ground is too dry.—T. J. HUNTZINGER, Flagler.

Idaho

It is dry and hot here. Stock is in poorer condition than usual. Beef cattle are decreasing in number, but many are

crossing dairy cows to beef-type bulls.—C. A. LUTHER, Gooding.

Montana

Cattle wintered well. Range was never better for this time of year. We are having one of the best hay crops in years, almost ready to cut. All we need to make us happy is the assurance of a good price for our beef this fall.—BAXTER PIERCE, Ashland.

Cattle are doing fine, but we need rain badly.—M. W. SNIDER, Decker.

There is more grass here than there has been for several years, but also lots of young grasshoppers. They may eat it all off.—JESS CLEVINGER, Hazel.

We had a long winter, but, with an abundance of feed, cattle and sheep came through in good shape. We are having a cold, backward spring in western Montana, but lots of moisture. Range conditions are more promising than they have been for several years. Cattle and lambs should be fat this fall. Stockmen generally are a bit more optimistic and think we are over the hump.—ED L. REED, Stevensville.

Nebraska

Conditions in general are better—a better demand for stockers, fat cattle, and hogs, at stronger prices. Grains and hay are promising. Corn has a good stand and is growing fast.—R. O. JOHNSON, Cozad.

Nevada

Conditions in this section are much better than a year ago. The price of wool has been a big help. Ranges are in very good shape now, but we need rain. Cattle are in good condition. Very few sales have been made this spring.—JAMES C. RIORDAN, Lund.

Texas

Some cattle sales and leases have been made. No rains in our section for some time, and it is getting dry. Cattle are holding up well, however, in most places. The calf crop is good.—W. W. COURTNEY, Pecos.

Wyoming

It is getting very dry here again this year. Small grain is burned badly; pastures and hay are burning now. Nearly everyone is haying. Everything was very late this spring. It began raining the last of April, rained for nearly three weeks, and stayed so cool that nothing could grow.—JAMES SPENCER, Spencer.

THE SPICE-BOX

Sexology.—He—"Know how to tell a he-bird from a she-bird?"

Him—"Nope. Give up."

He—"Pull its tail. If he chirps, it's a he-bird. If she chirps, it's a she-bird."

—Exchange.

Two of a Kind.—Two casual golf acquaintances were walking toward the green when they sighted two women coming over a hill.

"I say," remarked one of the men, "here comes my wife with some old hag she's picked up somewhere."

"And here comes mine with another," retorted the other, icily.—Tit-Bits (London).

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